

BRICK GIVEN THE
ABSORPTION TEST

Bloomfield Block Only Weighed One-
Half Ounce More After Remain-
ing Under Water 48 Hours.

DRIED IN A KILN 24 HOURS

Sample of Terre Haute Brick Ab-
sorbed Two Ounces of Water In
the Same Length of Time.

Sherman Day has completed an absorption test of the Bloomfield and Terre Haute bricks which were used on the south Walnut street improvement and finds that the Bloomfield brick, which was rejected by some of the property owners, absorbed less water than did the Terre Haute brick, which was used. The test was made by keeping the sample bricks under water for forty-eight hours and then recording their weight. They were then placed in a dry kiln and when thoroughly dry were again weighed, the difference in weight showing the amount of water absorbed by the two kinds of brick.

Mr. Day reports that after the two kinds of brick had been kept in the water for the specified time, the Bloomfield brick weighed ten pounds and one-half ounce, while the Terre Haute brick weighed nine pounds and nine ounces. The brick were dried for twenty-four hours and after taken from the kiln, the Bloomfield brick weighed ten pounds and the Terre Haute sample nine pounds and seven ounces. This test shows that the Bloomfield brick absorbed only one-half ounce of water in the forty-eight hours, while the Terre Haute brick absorbed two ounces, which indicates that the rejected brick stood the test better than did the Terre Haute block.

The council at its last meeting instructed the city engineer to select samples from the two kinds of brick for an abrasion test. Engineer Douglass says he has been unable to find a place where this can be done as he desires but it is probable that the test will be made at one of the local factories.

Mr. Ewing Shields, who has a contract for the Walnut street improvement stated to a representative of the Republican this morning that he had made every effort to construct the best street possible and has even gone to some extra expense in order that the contract might be carried out in the best way. He said that the Bloomfield brick were regarded as superior to any other kinds and that they made a prettier street than did the Terre Haute block.

After the objection was filed by the trustees of the German Lutheran church, to the Bloomfield brick, which were placed in front of the church property, the brick objected to were taken up and the Terre Haute block used. The intersection at the corner of Walnut and Oak was laid with the Bloomfield brick.

The new street will be quite an improvement for Walnut street which was very muddy during certain seasons of the year. The brick has been laid from Jackson to Tipton streets, leaving only one more block to be completed. After the brick is laid it is rolled with a heavy roller, after which

the defective blocks are removed. The street is then slushed with a mixture of cement and sand and the expansion crevices along either side are filled with asphaltum. About one block of the street from Jackson to Oak was slushed Friday and when completed has an excellent appearance. After the final work is done on the street, it will be about a week before it is open to public travel, and the first block finished will be ready next week.

TEST WILL BE MADE OF
NEW SIGNALING SYSTEM

Automatically Thrown Into the En-
gine and Train is Brought to a
Stop.

That a new system of automatic signaling may come into vogue in Indiana railroads became known yesterday when the railroad commission of Indiana tentatively agreed to a proposal to allow experiments in Indiana with what is known as the Carson-Burgess system.

The principle of the new system, it is said, will revolutionize methods of protecting human life on railroads. The signal automatically is thrown into the cab of the engine, under the new arrangement and, if the engine-man does not stop the train in a specified distance, the new apparatus automatically causes the steam to be shut off and the brakes and air to be applied.

A representative of the system appeared before Commissioner J. F. McClure yesterday and outlined the new system's advantages. The new arrangement is based on the block system. If an oncoming train is in danger from an obstruction in the next block the new system automatically produces a danger signal in the cab of the engine and shortly afterward automatically brings the train to a stop.

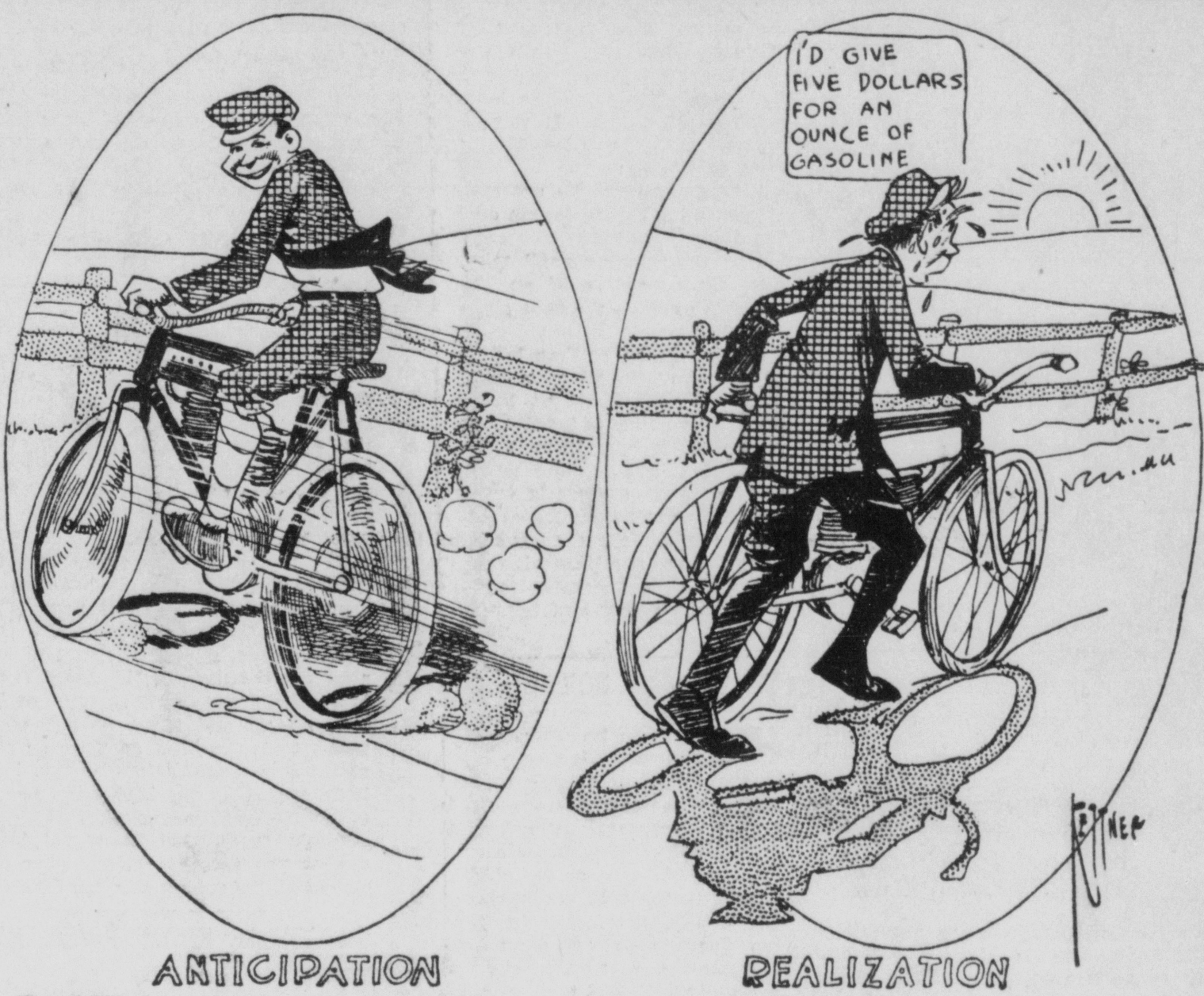
One of the advantages of the new system, it is pointed out, will come in cloudy, rainy or otherwise inclement weather, when the enginesmen ordinarily are unable to distinguish signals. The system probably will be tested out on some of the Indiana lines in the Calumet region, where the train movements are numerous.

The railroad commission has power to compel the installation of such life-saving devices as are necessary on the roads, and if the new signaling system comes up to expectations, Commissioner McClure believes that it will be one of the longest steps in a century toward a prevention of railroad collisions.

Chief of Police Abell is having fifty-seven different varieties of trouble. One of them which is taking up considerable of his time right now is the result of his recent orders to trim the shade trees so they will conform to the city ordinance. He has followed the instructions of the council in this regard, and he is kept busy now answering telephone calls from people who tell him that they have trimmed their trees, but that their neighbors have failed to follow out the orders. Chief Abell says that he intends to see that his orders are carried out as he is held responsible by the council.

Stanfield & Carlson of this city, have filed a mechanic's lien against the Red Men's building at Sparksville naming the lodge and Edmond Robertson of Sparksville, as defendants. It is alleged in the complaint that Robertson purchased some building material from the local firm to the amount of about \$100 and that the bill was not paid. The building was sold to the Red Men's lodge after it had been re-modeled.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



(Copyright.)

COUSINS MET FRIDAY FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN FIFTY YEARS

James Curry and The Rev. Moses
Smith, of Exeter, Mo., Enlisted
in Army Here.

The Rev. Moses Smith of Exeter, Mo., is visiting his cousin, James Curry on North Ewing street, and his visit is somewhat unusual as it is the first time the two men have met for more than half a century. The last time they saw each other until Friday afternoon was when they enlisted in this city as volunteers in the civil war. The Rev. Mr. Smith was a member of Co. G, 6th Indiana Regiment and Mr. Curry enlisted in Co. K, 50th Indiana Regiment.

Since the time they joined the army until about a year ago they had not written and did not know where the other was living. Last winter, a cousin of Mr. Curry visited here and informed him that the Rev. Mr. Smith resided in Exeter. He wrote him immediately and told him to visit him here whenever he was in this part of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, who is a Baptist minister in Exeter, came to Jennings county the first of this week to attend the Baptist Association meeting. He was born near North Vernon and spent his early life in that vicinity. He has a number of friends here and has been greeting them since his arrival here. For seven years he was president of the Baptist Mission of his county. While here he called on the Rev. T. C. Smith, editor of the Baptist Observer, who he met about twenty years ago in northern Indiana. He will remain here several days.

Estel Hancock, of this city, who was injured in the C. T. H. & S-E. wreck near Heltonville, Thursday, is improving at the Cottom Hospital at Bedford. Mrs. Hancock was called to Bedford shortly after the accident and will have Mr. Hancock removed to Seymour as soon as he is able.

Seymour Business College Phone 403

PLANS COMPLETED
FOR HOME COMING

Committee Making Preparations For
a Big Time at Annual Event at
Brownstown.

MANY VISITORS ARE EXPECTED

Soldiers of Jackson County Decide
Not to Hold Their Reunion in Con-
nection With Home Coming.

The annual Home Coming in Brownstown will be held four days from August 21st to 24th inclusively. This is one of the big events of Brownstown and the celebration is attended each year by hundreds of Jackson county citizens as well as a large number of others who formerly lived, or are interested in Jackson county, but who reside at other places in Indiana or elsewhere.

The committee, which has charge of the entertainment this year, have made every effort to arrange one of the best Home Comings ever held there and preparations are being made for one of the largest crowds entertained. The Home Coming has been widely advertised in Southern Indiana and a large number of people have been given invitations to attend.

Arrangements have been made with the Hoosier Amusements Co., to furnish the attractions for the occasion. They carry their own band, eight shows and various other features, including the ever-popular merry-go-round and ferris wheel.

There will be plenty of free attractions furnished by the Gordon Family The Guthrie Family and The Croix

Family—acrobats, contortionists and trapeze artists.

For several years the Soldiers' Reunion has been held in connection with the Home Coming, but the plans have been changed this year and the reunion of the Jackson County veterans will be held later, possibly in the first part of September. No definite plans have been prepared for their reunion as these are left almost entirely with the soldiers.

REGULAR PENSION CHECKS
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED HERE

Appropriation Bill for \$30,000,000
Has Been Passed and The Pen-
sioners Receive Their Money.

The controversy at Washington between the Senate and the House whereby the pension appropriation bill for \$30,000,000 was held up has been settled and the local pensioners are receiving their regular quarterly checks. There was considerable anxiety among the pensioners here when it was reported that the checks would be delayed this month, as it was feared that they would not be sent out until the next quarter. A few of the checks arrived Friday and the majority of the others came today.

The checks were temporarily held up as the House was in favor of abolishing the pension agencies while the Senate was opposed to the measure. The appropriation for the pensions should have been passed several weeks ago, but was delayed until the agency question was settled. There are many of the pensioners who depend largely upon the checks and if they had not been received the delay would have worked a hardship upon many of them.

The Progressives of Vernon township, have called a meeting for this evening at Crothersville. The purpose of the meeting is to form a Progressive Township Club. The notices like other notices issued by the party invite all persons without regard to post affiliations.

MADE LARGE SUMS
BY BLACKMAILING

Lieutenant Becker, Under Assumed
Name Made Heavy Deposits With
New York Banks.

ANNUAL SALARY WAS \$2,250

Said That Police Officer Had Accounts
In Saving Institutions Amounting
to \$21,000.

New York, August 10.—Cloaking his identity under assumed names, Police Lieutenant Becker, now behind the bars for the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, is said by members of the state's attorney's staff to have deposited thousands of dollars in several savings banks.

These deposits were the proceeds, the public prosecutor says, of gambling and blackmail, and the search for these savings bank accounts of the accused police lieutenant is being continued, not only in this city but in Rochester, where it is reported that Becker has an account under a name not his own.

Detectives of the district attorney's office say that two accounts, one in a savings bank in Newark and another in Elizabeth, N. J., belong to Lieutenant Becker.

The total of all accounts said to belong to the police lieutenant amounts to about \$21,000. Becker's salary as a policeman is \$2,250 a year. Several savings banks officers are under subpoena to appear before the grand jury to tell of these accounts.

The district attorney also has investigated the bank accounts of two police inspectors. These inspectors are said to have on deposit sums of money aggregating many thousands of dollars. The state's attorney says he is curious to know how the inspectors could have made so much money.

District Attorney Whitman, before departing for a two day's rest in Manchester, Vt., said that he believed the police knew where Harry Horowitz and Louis Rosenweig, the two much wanted gunmen, could be found. The public prosecutor points out that Dago Frank Cirofici and Whitey Lewis were not taken into custody by the police until his own detectives were close to the train of the two gunmen.

Peter Horn, who was sent here from Wheeling, W. Va., to become foreman of the local B. & O. S-W. road house arrived in the city and is in charge of the round house. Mrs. Horn came this afternoon and they will reside here. E. F. McCafferty, who was promoted to a position at Flora, Ill., has begun his duties there. Mrs. McCafferty and children will continue their residence here for some time.

A well dressed stranger passed a number of worthless checks at Bedford this week, and the merchants are now getting hold of the forged paper. His plan was to make a small purchase and in payment present a check for a few dollars more than the value of his purchase. He received the goods and several dollars in change from several of the stores. It is believed that he is the same party who has been working in several Indiana towns recently.

Rexall
COMBINATIONS

ON SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
AUG. 12 to 19th.

25c COMBINATIONS:
1 Clean Violet Dulce Talcum.....25c
1 Vanity Box.....25c

1 Rexall Tooth Brush.....25c
1 Box Rexall Tooth Powder.....25c

50c COMBINATIONS:
1 Box Violet Dulce Talcum.....25c
1 Box Shaving Lotion.....25c
1 Tube Tooth Paste.....25c

1 Makes Rose-Glycerine Soap.....25c
1 Intense Perfume.....50c
Also Many Others, Ask Us.

Andrews Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists. Phone 633.

SATURDAY
SPECIALS

Peaches, bushel basket.....\$1.75
Shell Beans, peck.....20c
Corn, field, dozen.....15c
Apples, pack.....20c
Huckleberries, quart.....15c
Tomatoes, peck.....20c
Nutmegs, Tip Tops, large.....5c
Nutmegs, Rockeyford, 2 for.....5c
Cabbage, large head.....5c
Butter, Schlosser's Creamery, lb.....28c
Butter, country, lb.....25 and 28c
Bacon, country, lb.....15c
Lard, country, lb.....15c
Flour, Star, 2 bags for.....\$1.35

HOADLEY'S

Phone 26.

DREAMLAND

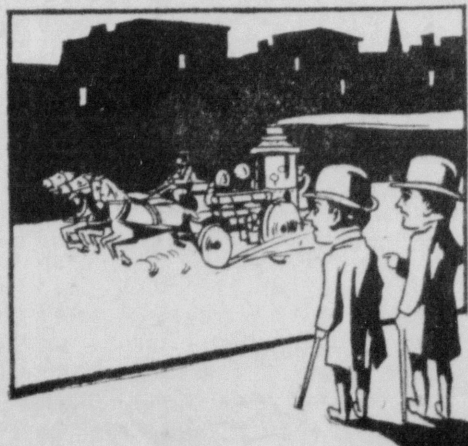
No. 1 "The Relief of Lucknow" (EDISON HISTORICAL)
No. 2 "PATHE Weekly No. 28" (CURRENT EVENTS)
No. 3 "THE LAST DANCE" (SELIG DRAMA)
FIRST SHOW AT 7 O'CLOCK

MAJESTIC
2-ACTS-2

TOM KUMA Siamese Wonder—Sensational silver ring contortionist.
ARTHUR BERNARD
Italian Street Singer.

A "THE CALL OF THE ROSE" Solax
B HEARTS AND MEMORIES Eclair
C "A NEW REEL"
Prices, Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c.

\$5 in gold given away next Friday.



You can rest assured that your property is insured in GOOD COMPANIES every time you hear the fire alarm, if WE place the insurance.

The insurance policy is just as good as the company behind it, no more, no less—if the company is strong and properly managed, you'll enjoy prompt settlement of your losses—otherwise, in all probability, not.

Our companies will stand investigation on any of these features.
FRED EVERBACK AGENCY CO.
Office over Loertz Drug Store.

One-fourth Off
On All
LOW CUT SHOES

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE."

WITH THREE MONTHS OF SEASONABLE LOW SHOE WEATHER AHEAD, HERE IS A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY.

WEARERS OF RICE & HUTCHINS SHOES ARE COMFORTABLY, TASTEFULLY AND ECONOMICALY SHOD.

ROSS-SHOES

Gold Mine is Opposite Us.

ROUND TRIP
EXCURSIONS

Every Saturday and Sunday
Seymour to Louisville \$1.25
and Jeffersonville \$1.20

VIA
I. & L. Traction Co.

Tickets sold good going on any train on Saturdays and Sundays, and good returning on any train until Monday.

NICKELO
3-REELS-4 PICTURES

These pictures tonight were on special order to please the people for Saturday night. Come and see them.

1st "The Ranch Widow's Daughter" (Western Comedy)
2nd "The Prize Essay" Lubin Drama
3rd "Maple Sugar Industry" (Edison Industrial)
4th Revenge is Sweet Edison Comedy

In the Crater of Vesuvius



Prof. Malladra's descent into the crater of Vesuvius has aroused the interest of the scientific world, and the photographs he took are of great value. One of them is here reproduced. In describing the exploit of himself and his assistant, Prof. Malladra says:

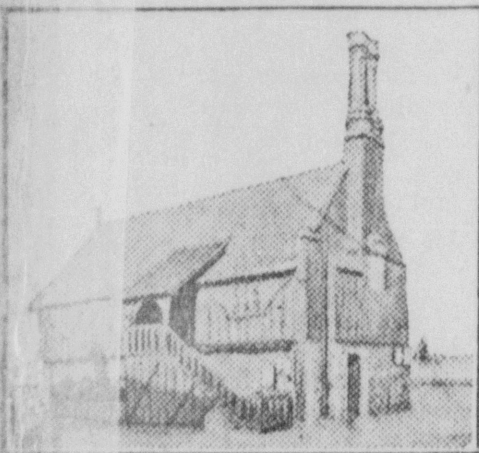
"Supporting ourselves by the rope and placing our feet against the rocky sides of the crater, we began our descent. The first obstacle was an oblique wall formed by the debris of earlier eruptions, and this was succeeded by an enormous crevasse, into which numerous smoking fissures opened. I measured the temperature of these fissures, and found it to be 86 degrees C.

"Continuing our way, we came to a nearly perpendicular wall of over fifty yards in height. Our serious difficulties now commenced. Wherever we put our feet we opened new fissures belching out sulphuric acid; but we managed, nevertheless, to get down the wall.

"We now encountered another wall of nearly as difficult a character. All around us now was falling a literal hail of cinders and debris, which we had difficulty in avoiding. My hands and arms were severely burned and bruised, while my assistant is still suffering from contusions of the head. We persevered in our descent, and encountered still another nearly perpendicular wall.

"After some searching we found a crevasse with some negotiable lava canals, and commenced to move on. But now we found we had not sufficient rope. We had a hundred yards more descent without a rope to help us. At last we found ourselves at the bottom. I was able to measure the depth of the crater, and found it to be 300 yards. The surface at the bottom was irregular, and showed deep depressions and mounds not to be seen from the top."

OLD ENGLISH MOOT HALL

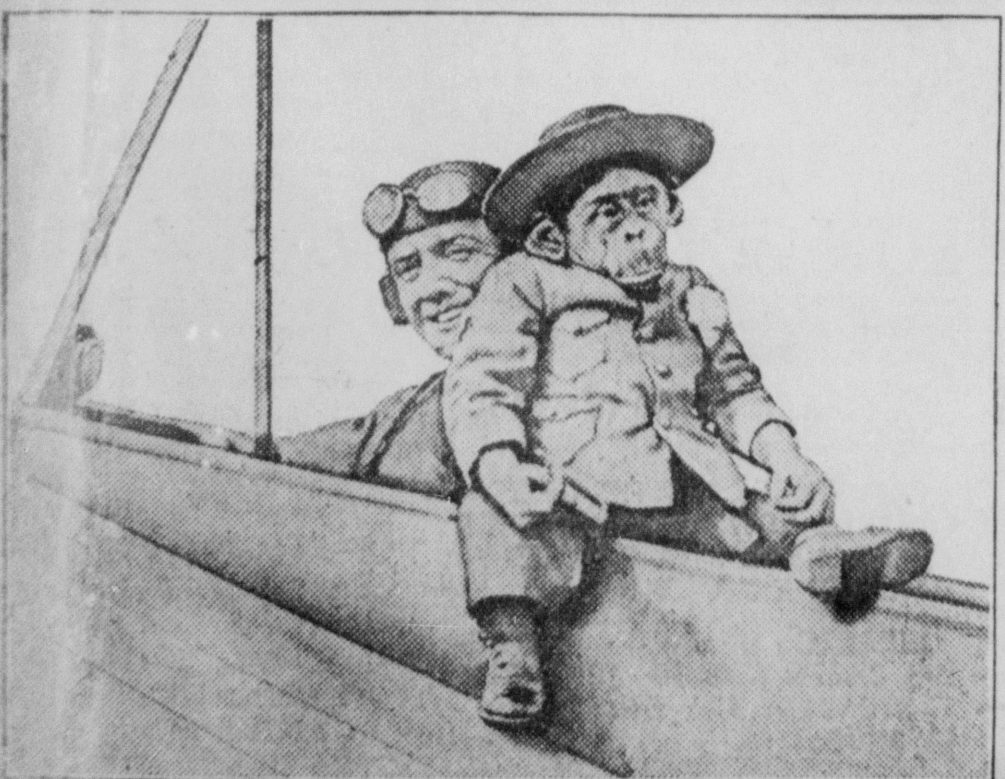


One of the most charming coast towns of England is Aldeburgh, Suffolk. It lies between the sea and the estuary of the river Alde and is a favorable summer resort. Among its attractions is the ancient moot hall in which the people used to meet to settle the affairs of the village. Aldeburgh was the birthplace of Crabbe and is commemorated in his poem, "The Borough."

PEARL VALUE INCREASING

Pearls are now in great demand and increasing in value. A necklace costing \$28,000 not long ago was recently sold for \$99,000.

Monkey as an Aeroplanist



At an aviation meet at Bath, England, a great hit was made by Little Nat, a monkey, which made an ascent with Mr. Hucks, a well known aviator. Nat seemed to enjoy the experience hugely and showed regret when engine trouble made it necessary for the airman to descend.

SNAIL RACING IN PARIS

A recent inspection made in the offices of the French ministry of the interior during the absence of the clerks has revealed to astonished superior officials a curious phase of gambling mania—the racing of snails. When a highly-placed official opened the desks he found a number of cardboard "small stables," containing lettuce-fed racing snails.

Inquiries were at once instituted, and it was found that the passion of snail-racing had taken such a hold of the clerical staff that proud owners of particularly spry snails were betting heavily on their favorites, and that some "racers" were held at as much as \$9 apiece. It was also discovered that the rules of the game were as follows:

1. The course to be not more than a foot and a half in length on a clear flat desk.

2. If the winning snail takes more than three-quarters of an hour to cover the course the race shall be declared off.

3. No bait, other than lettuce, shall be placed at the winning post.

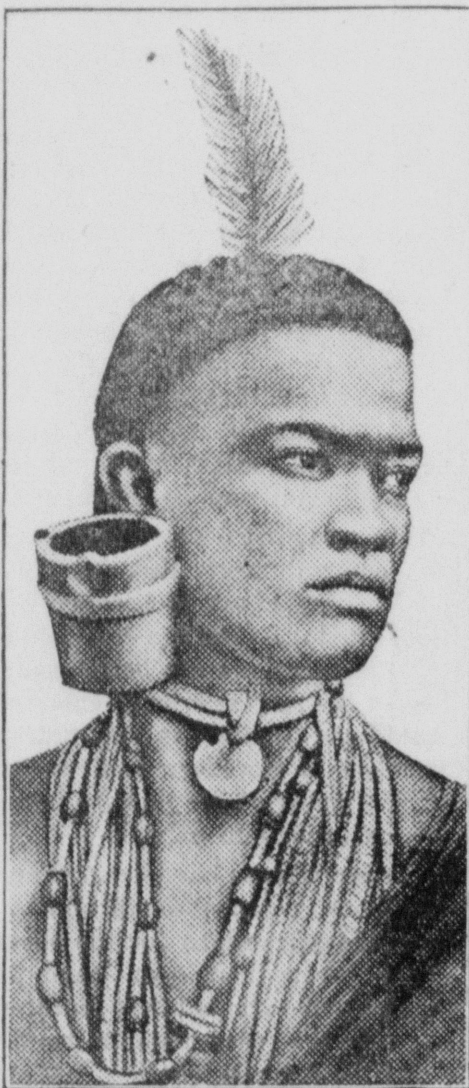
4. All snails shall be handicapped on their weight, and not their age.

Betting, it was learned, had been freely indulged in, and many clerks had found themselves in serious difficulties to meet their losses. Hence a campaign against the pastime has been instituted with a view to stamping out this incentive to betting among the young and impressionable clerks.

TROUSSEAU BOX OF ALASKA

Every woman no matter of what race or nationality is deeply interested in the things pertaining to her marriage. Some sort of trousseau is considered necessary, whether it be trunks full of filmy lingerie or only a necklace of beads or sea shells. The Alaska Indian girl, not having a multitude of closets in her tepee, to hold her finery, provides herself with a trousseau box, which she usually makes herself, and is much concerned over its structure. While the bride-to-be is busily stenciling draperies and embroidering linens for the new home, Narada is designing and painting her wonderful box. Usually it is about 12 inches square and 18 high, made of carefully selected wood, showing all of its beautiful graining, smoothly finished inside and out, neatly fitted with a cover and decorated in symbolic designs with red, yellow and black paint. Into it are put not the filmy white things so dear to her white sister, but her beautiful beaded moccasins, her carved silver bracelets, her neck chain made of walrus' teeth and her soft, carefully cured parka. This parka is made of fur, often of the most valuable, and richly trimmed with a contrasting one. Everything which she values is kept in this box.

JAM JAR HER EAR ORNAMENT



The young west African whose portrait is here given is wearing an ordinary small jam-jar as an ear-ornament, the lobe of the ear encircling the jar. Such great "earrings" are made possible by gradually increasing the size of the object carried in the pierced lobe, beginning with a small stick, proceeding to a larger one, and so on.

CITIES WITHIN A CITY

Most of the immigrants who come to this country from Europe are peasants, tillers of the soil, who know no life but that of the open country. And yet most of them on arriving here stay in the large cities, principally New York. The chief reason is that in the cities they find people of their own nationality. There are communities in New York that have been transported bodily from the old world. They retain their own language and customs, even their own dress. They form cities within the great cosmopolitan city. The second generation, however, sees the breaking down of these communities. The children go to the public schools and learn the English language. They mingle with children of all nationalities. They become Americans in fact, and spread over the metropolis, to become a part of its polyglot population.

HAS 20 MINUTES SUNSHINE

There is a busy town of 500 inhabitants in Colorado where the sun shines but 20 minutes out of each 24 hours. This town is River Portal. It is located in Gunnison canyon and is the point from which the great Gunnison tunnel was run that the waters of that river might be conducted to the deserts beyond the mountain range. The Gunnison canyon was steep and precipitous and opposed great difficulties to the engineers who sought to divert its waters. These engineers cut a road in the solid rock of the canyon's side and at the foot of that road planted a town. This town was the headquarters for the spectacular engineering enterprise that they had in mind. In the town lived the working force which was driving the tunnel through the mountain.

This town was perched upon the piece of ground at the foot of the great cliffs that was most nearly level. Even this spot, however, offered an opportunity of placing the dwellings only in an irregular way and one above the other. Here in the mountains has existed for four years a busy little village with all the elements of modern civilization brought with it into this isolation. In the picture Uncle Sam's public school appears as the highest building in the right hand background.

The strangest thing about this village is the fact that it has but 20 minutes of sunshine every day. This is due to the precipitous walls that rise on each side of the stream and shut out the rays of the sun. There is the brief period of 20 minutes between 11:20 and 11:40 when the sun peeps over the bluff on the one side of the stream and before its rays have been cut off by the high cliffs on the other side. This one short span of sunlight is all that these people of the canyon get year in and year out. Artificial light bills run high here.

PLATINUM FROM RIVER BED



Our illustration shows Russians taking alluvial gravel containing platinum from the bed of a river in the Ural mountains. Russia supplies the greater part of the world's platinum, some forty tons of the precious metal being obtained yearly by the dredgers in the Urals.

CZAR'S WARDROBE COSTLY

The czar of Russia is the European sovereign who spends most on his wardrobe. The tailor who makes his ordinary suits says the net annual profit from them is \$10,000, and the arduous tailor who is responsible for the uniforms and court dress makes \$15,000 a year. His majesty never puts on a suit more than three times, and each one costs about \$60. For silk hats the czar pays \$26, and \$10 a pair for gloves. Every year, it is stated, he purchases a sable cape costing \$2,400.

King George, on the other hand, is one of the most economical of living monarchs, allowing himself only \$20,000 a year to dress on. This sum is spent annually by the kaiser on uniforms alone. The German emperor, however, pays very little attention to his civil wardrobe. He never pays more than \$35 for a suit, which he thinks nothing of wearing thirty times. The principal luxury in dress he allows himself is in neckties.

With the king of Spain the favorite article of dress is silk shirts, in which he always hunts, and of which he buys many dozens every year at \$30 each. The most frugal of all the crowned heads in the matter of clothing is the king of Norway, who spends no more than an ordinary well-to-do citizen.

GREATEST LAND OWNER

The greatest land owner in the world is Sydney Kidman, a cattleman of Queensland, Australia, whose runs aggregate 50,000 square miles. This immense tract, greater in extent than the state of Pennsylvania, he admits is "larger than any one man should have." Kidman, when a boy of thirteen years, left his home at Adelaide to seek his fortune. He secured work as a cowboy at five dollars a week. He finds the atmosphere of cities hard to breathe and is never so happy as when traveling in a buggy across the huge tracts where he is monarch of all he surveys.

DUST FROM RUBBER TIRES

The extent of the use of automobiles in New York city may be estimated from the fact that 12 per cent. of the dust collected from the city streets is pulverized rubber.

Gen. Early's Signal Station



The tree shown in our illustration stands near Washington, D. C., and is historic. During the Civil war it was used as a signal station by General Early when that Confederate commander was invading the north, and later it was used by the sharpshooters of the Federal army. The tree is supposed to be many hundred years old.

GREATEST JEWISH CITY

About one-tenth of the entire Jewish race in the world today resides in the United States, where they form about two per cent. of the population. More live there now than were in the whole of Palestine. Every fifth person one meets on the streets is a Hebrew. In every country the Jews are among the most orderly elements of the population.

MINE COAL UNDER SEA

What is perhaps the most extraordinary coal mine in the world may be found on a tiny island in the Japan sea, near Nagasaki. This island has just sufficient room upon its surface for the shafts and the hoisting machinery. The workings, which are very extensive, reach out in all directions under the sea.

CHINESE SIGN BOARDS

Chinese storekeepers give poetic names to their places of business. Along the streets of Peking, the traveler may observe the following: "Store of Heavensent Luck," "The Store of Celestial Principles," "The Nine Felicities Prolonged," "Mutton Shop of Morning Twilight," "The Ten Virtues All Complete," and "Flowers Rise to the Milky Way." It will be noted that the Chinese may combine the soul of a poet with the pocket of a merchant. The "Honest Pen Store of Li," implies that other pen stores are not honest. A charcoal shop calls itself the "Fountain of Beauty," and a place for the sale of coal indulges in the title of "Heavenly Embroidery." An oil and wine establishment is the "Neighborhood of Chief Beauty." "The Thrice Righteous" one would hardly expect from an opium shop.

Truncheon in Lieu of Colors



Of all the races that go to make up the British army in India, none excel the Goorkhas for loyalty and bravery. They first enlisted in the British service in 1814, after being defeated, and there are now three regiments of them. The Second Goorkhas are especially proud of the honorary truncheon which they carry instead of colors. It was presented to them in 1863 by Queen Victoria and is carried on parade by a jemadar and escorted by two color havildars and two naicks. The truncheon is about six feet in length, is of bronze, and is surmounted by a silver crown supported by three Goorkha soldiers in bronze. On a ring of silver below the figures are inscribed the words, "Main Picquet Hindoo Rao's House, Delhi, 1857." Below this ring is a representation in bronze of the Delhi gate, of the palace of the moguls with two kukhries, the Goorkhas' national weapon, under it in silver.

SENATE PASSES THE CANAL BILL

It Divorces Railroads From
Steamship Lines.

IGNORES ENGLAND'S PROTEST

Not Only Does the Clause Giving Free Tolls to American Ships Remain in the Bill, but a Further Provision Requiring Railroads to Dispose of Their Steamship Line Holdings Is Made a Part of the New Legislation.

Washington, Aug. 10.—By a vote of 47 to 15, the senate passed the Panama canal bill. The bill as it emerges from the senate not only disregards Great Britain's protest against free tolls for American ships, but contains radical legislation affecting several of the big railroad systems of the country.

The bill will compel the divorce of the Southern Pacific Railroad company of its steamship lines, if these boats are to go through the Panama canal. The Southern Pacific has millions of dollars invested in shipping and has been making plans for an expansion along this line with the opening of the great waterway on the isthmus.

Further, the legislation which emerges from the senate puts in jeopardy the New Haven road's extensive holdings in coastwise lines and the holdings of the New York Central and other roads in shipping on the great lakes. Many millions of dollars are invested by the New Haven in the lines which ply up and down Long Island sound. President Mellen of that road has testified that it would be impossible to dispose of these lines under favorable conditions. The interests of the railroads in the lake shipping is almost as extensive.

The Panama canal bill as it came from the house contained a prohibition against the ownership or control by any railroad of a steamship line and fixed July 1, 1914, as the date on which this control should have passed absolutely from the railroads. The senate modified this house provision so that it would apply only to ships "operated through the Panama canal."

In lieu of the flat prohibition which the house had against all ownership, the senate also adopted an amendment empowering the inter-state commerce commission to determine on its own motion whether the ownership by any railroad of a steamship line was prejudicial to the public interests and to compel if necessary the divesting of the steamship holdings.

The bill also retains an amendment admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry in the event that these vessels are owned by Americans. This amendment opens the shipyards of the world to Americans and amounts to free trade in ships.

Senators Root and Lodge, who are firmly of the opinion that the granting of free tolls to American ships constitutes a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, made a final effort to have these amendments stricken from the bill. They failed. The amendment granting free tolls to vessels of American register engaged in foreign trade was adopted by a vote of 23 to 29. The owners of the vessels, in order to enjoy this privilege, however, are obliged to agree that such vessels may be taken by the United States in time of war or other public emergency on payment of the fair, actual value.

The bill provides for a one-man government of the canal zone. The president is authorized to discontinue the isthmian canal commission and to appoint a governor and such other persons as he may deem competent to discharge the duties in connection with the government and protection of the zone. The term of office of the governor shall be for four years at \$10,000 a year. The president also is authorized to prescribe and change the tolls to be levied by the government for the use of the canal. When based on net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the toll is fixed at \$1.25 per ton.

The bill as it leaves the senate is substantially the one which came from the house, with the exception of the modification of the prohibition against railroads owning steamship lines. The house will probably accept the senate amendments and the president will approve the bill.

Blast Furnace Struck by Lightning.
Woodlawn, Pa., Aug. 10.—One man was killed and eight others were injured, three seriously, in an explosion due to lightning which wrecked a blast furnace here.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	70	Cloudy
Boston.....	70	Cloudy
Denver.....	48	Clear
San Francisco..	52	Clear
St. Paul.....	58	Rain
Chicago.....	62	Rain
Indianapolis...	69	Clear
St. Louis.....	66	Pt. Cloudy
New Orleans...	86	Pt. Cloudy
Washington...	76	Pt. Cloudy

Fair.

ANDREW H. GREEN, JR.

Detroit Millionaire Who Financed Bribery Investigation.



POLICE INSPECTORS ENTIRELY TOO FLUSH

Bank Accounts Bigger Than Pay
Would Warrant.

New York, Aug. 10.—The "H. C. Kennedy" who put \$3,000 in an Elizabeth bank last June was Lieutenant Becker. The "J. G. Cullom" who deposited \$3,000 in a Newark bank at about the same time was Lieutenant Becker. The district attorney has learned also that Becker had at least five other bank accounts, including the deposit in the West Side Savings bank.

The Rosenthal murder investigation now has to do almost entirely with the lieutenant who is accused of bringing about the murder of a gambler because of the fear that his profitable blackmailing would be exposed. The district attorney is interested in the information as to where a policeman whose salary was \$2,250 a year, had been putting many thousands out of the reach of the moths. It appears that Becker made deposits here and there of at least \$3,000 a month. But there is reason to believe, the district attorney says, that in some months there were several such deposits. While on the matter of bank accounts, and while running down Lieutenant Becker's financial operations, the district attorney investigated the bank accounts of two inspectors of police. The statements of gamblers and other witnesses as to the gleanings of one of these inspectors, a very active policeman of the old school, and who was in charge of a tempting field, amounted to \$62,000 in less than a year. This inspector appears to have sent collectors to seventy-five disorderly houses and sixty-five gambling houses. The district attorney has an idea that he divided his profits with another inspector with whom he had a working agreement. At any rate, the bank accounts of these officials seem a little too plethoric for their salaries or for their probable savings, according to the district attorney.

Ruling Against Squatters.
Laporte, Ind., Aug. 10.—By a ruling of Judge Vurpillat of the Starke county court, fifteen squatters who have been living on land belonging to Mayor Darrow will have to move. The squatters planted crops on the land, but the court ordered them not to disturb or take away anything, so they will lose their crops. The land is part of the reclaimed marsh bottoms of the Kankakee district.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Salvador and Costa Rica are using their best efforts to bring about a settlement of the civil hostilities in Nicaragua.

Mexican rebels have crossed the boundary lines at two points in Texas and are attempting to raid ranches of Americans.

Mexican rebel forces in Sonora are retreating eastward with the expectation of effecting a reconcentration of General Orozco's forces at Juarez.

The Elvara cabinet in Chili has resigned and after several attempts a new one has been organized with Antonio Huneeus minister for foreign affairs.

President Taft in a veto message to congress upon the 29 per cent wool bill, indicated that no reduction lower than 35 per cent will meet his approval.

Women are to vote in the New York state primaries of the Progressive party and are to be sent as delegates to the state convention in Syracuse on Sept. 5 and 6.

More than \$8,000,000 damage was done to crops in the south last month by the army worms, according to unofficial estimates of the department of agriculture.

Colonel George Andrews, nominated by President Taft to be adjutant general of the army, with rank of brigadier general, will take charge of his new office next Tuesday.

HELD ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

More Arrests In Detroit Graft Cases.

BREAKS THE COUNCIL QUORUM

Out of the Thirty-Four Acting Aldermen Seventeen Are Already Under Arrest and There Are More to Come —If These Remain Away From Council Meeting There Will Not Be Enough Left to Transact Business.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—Again Prosecutor Shepherd's boodle net was cast and when it was drawn in nineteen aldermen were in the meshes. Seventeen of them were sent to the central police station as prisoners and eight of these were almost immediately released, inasmuch as they were among the nine aldermen who had already been arrested on the charge that they had accepted bribes. The bail they had already given was considered enough for the present.

The newly arrested aldermen are: W. H. Chindle, William Koenig, George H. Ellis, Patrick O'Brien, T. H. Lynch, Joseph Merritt, W. F. Zoeller, R. M. Watson and S. S. Skrzycki.

Aldermen re-arrested: Louis Brozo, Andrew Walsh, Louis E. Tosey, Frank J. Mason, M. T. Ostrowski, Thomas E. Glinnan, David Rosenthal and J. L. Theisen.

Alderman who is sought, A. A. Deimel.

Word came from the prosecutor's office that the aldermen would be placed under arrest on the charge that they had conspired to solicit bribes from the Wabash railroad as payment for vacating parts of streets needed for the new Fort street freight depot. Suspicion of conspiracy to get bribes from the Wabash railroad is the charge on which these latest arrests were made. There is no allegation that the newly arrested men accepted money, but merely conspired in connection with the deal.

The arrests made by order of Prosecutor Shepherd were the direct result of statements made by Eddie Schreiter, secretary of the common council committee. The question now arises whether Schreiter, in return for divulging information, was promised immunity by the authorities. Prosecutor Shepherd will not admit that Schreiter has confessed, although it was learned from an unimpeachable source that the official had told virtually all he knows.

Asked whether Schreiter was to be rearrested along with the aldermen, Prosecutor Shepherd said the only charge that can be made against the secretary is that of conspiracy.

"Has Schreiter confessed?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say," replied Shepherd.

If the aldermen now under arrest are not present at the council meeting Tuesday, there will be no meeting, as there will be no quorum. There are already seventeen under arrest and more to follow, and there are only thirty-four acting aldermen.

Warrants for all the aldermen and for the one sought will be sworn out Monday morning.

PUBLIC MINES

Suggestion Whereby Cities May Dig Their Own Coal.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher has recommended to congress the passage of legislation that will enable cities to obtain and operate their own coal mines by gift of the government. Cities in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and other states west of the Missouri river would be vitally affected by the proposed legislation. Secretary Fisher believes cities situated in public land states that contain government coal lands, desiring to mine coal and supply municipal needs and the needs of their citizens should be given limited areas of government coal lands, provided only that the coal be mined and disposed of under proper regulations.

Populists For Teddy.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—When the Populist national convention meets here next week, Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson will almost certainly be nominated as the standard bearers of the People's party. Practically the entire Progressive platform adopted at Chicago will also be endorsed.

Killed When Derrick Boom Broke.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Aug. 10.—Gene Howard, an employee of the Evansville Sand and Gravel company of this city, was killed on the gravel bar just west of the city. A boom in the derrick boat broke, striking the unfortunate man on the head.

Stubbs For the Senate.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—The official count of the primary returns made in the counties of Kansas settled the United States senatorship in favor of Governor Stubbs. Roosevelt carried the state by about 24,000.

Colonel Seeks a Little Rest.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Colonel Roosevelt is looking forward to a breathing spell before leaving next Thursday for his speaking tour in New England.

E. R. SCHREITER.

Clerk of Board of Aldermen. Detroit, Charged With Graft.



A DISASTROUS WRECK ON MOBILE AND OHIO

Fast Train Struck Broken Rail
Near Sparta.

Sparta, Ill., Aug. 10.—While making up time between Percy and Sparta and running at a high rate of speed, the Mobile & Ohio northbound passenger train No. 2 was wrecked.

A rail broke near the Moffat coal mine and the train was derailed. But few passengers escaped uninjured, and several were seriously hurt.

The Illinois Southern railroad at this place rushed out two trains with all the physicians available, to the scene of the wreck. The injured persons were bandaged and brought back to this city to be cared for until relief trains could be secured over the Mobile & Ohio. Nearly all the passengers were enroute to St. Louis. Several of the trainmen are among those badly injured.

EAGER HAYTIANS

Exiles in Jamaica Preparing to Return to Native Soil.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—The Haytian colony of exiles here is wildly excited over the death of President Leconte. The Haytiens are trying to charter a steamer to go home. Ex-President Simon, who is one of the exiles, will possibly try to effect a landing on Haytian soil, although it is known that the new president, General Tancred Auguste, has no liking for him. Simon having once put General Auguste in prison. The local government is watching the situation keenly in order to nip in the bud any attempt to organize a revolt here.

Burglars Come in Buggies.

Shelbyville, Ind., Aug. 10.—The St. Paul Hardware company's store, at St. Paul, was broken into by burglars, and shotguns, revolvers, razors and ammunition were stolen. The men came to the place in two single buggies, and entered the store by breaking the glass door and unlocking the door on the inside.

THE NATIONAL GAME

Contests in the Three Big Leagues
Noted Here at a Glance.

National League.	
At Boston.....	R.H.E.
Chicago.....	2 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 1—9 17 3
Boston.....	1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—7 13 4
At New York.....	
St. Louis.....	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—4 9 1
New York.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 1
At Brooklyn.....	
Pittsburgh.....	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 1
Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 9 0
American League.	
At Detroit.....	R.H.E.
Boston.....	1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0—6 10 1
Detroit.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
At Chicago.....	
Philadelphia.....	2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—6 7 1
Chicago.....	0 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—7 12 3
At Cleveland.....	
New York.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 3
Cleveland.....	0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 0

He Was "in the Way."

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 10.—"Well, if I am in the way, I'll get out and won't bother you any more," said Steve Barto to his wife. He went to another room and in the presence of his daughter shot and killed himself.

Their Liberty Short Lived.

Hartford City, Ind., Aug. 10.—Deputy Sheriff Lennon arrested William Crockett and C. O. Gaunt, who escaped from the Frankfort jail at the home of David Crockett, an uncle of the former, seven miles north of this city.

Woman Burned to Death.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Jacob Elder, aged fifty-two, is dead as the result of burns received when her clothes caught fire from the explosion of a gasoline stove.

HE WILL BLOW NO MORE SAFES

Yeggman Slain By Unskillfully
Placed Charge.

FELLOWS FLED AND LEFT HIM

Attempt to Blow the Postoffice Safe in an Indiana Village Resulted Disastrously For the Man Who Placed the Explosive and Who Was Killed When the Charge Blew Outward Instead of Inward.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 10.—Cracksmen who made an attempt to blow the postoffice safe at Howe, Lagrange county, fled after one of their number had been killed by the explosion, which had designed to crack the safe, but had blown outward instead of inward. The building was badly wrecked.

The unidentified robber's body was found lying near the front of the post-office, his head crushed and both arms blown off.

There were three robbers in the party and entrance was gained by prying open the front door of the building. The charge of nitroglycerin inserted in the safe failed to wreck the strongbox, but it awakened the entire village and the two uninjured robbers fled leaving their dead companion.

RAISED HIM OUT

Indianapolis Police Court Holds This Man on Heavy Bond.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—A "guy from Chi with a thousand fall money" failed to "spring" Louis Gozzollo, alias Cohen, alias Ross, alias George C. Ball, "dip" arrested here two weeks ago. Gozzollo was sent to the county jail to await grand jury investigation and his bond was made \$5,000, the sum being just \$4,000 more than Gozzollo's "mouth piece" was ready to put up to make the iron door clasp with Gozzollo on the outside.

Detectives regard the arrest of Gozzollo as one of the most important made by the department recently. Within the last year interurban and city cars on Saturday have begun to attract the attention of the shady fraternity from Chicago and Louisville. Contractors visiting Indianapolis banks on Saturday to obtain money for their pay roll have been victims of the pickpockets, and the "picking" has been good.

Several of the light fingered have been taken, but Gozzollo is the first the police have been able positively to identify. Two contractors, E. H. Moorman and Alexander Starks, have identified Gozzollo as being one of the well-dressed "excited" strangers who crowded them on streetcars just before they missed their "leathers."

WHERE IT WAS MUSTERED

Seventy-Third Will Have Roll Call at Point It Started For War.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 10.—Roll call on the exact spot where it was mustered into service fifty years ago is the feature arranged by the Seventy-third Indiana regiment for its annual reunion in South Bend Aug. 15 and 16. The reunion will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the regiment which left South Bend for Indianapolis on Aug. 20, 1862, and soon after left to join the army of the Cumberland. Many of the one hundred survivors are prominent. Commander Wilber E. Gorsuch of the Indiana G. A. R. is president, and President H. B. Brown of Valparaiso university, vice president.

Health Board's Object Lessons.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—Indiana people will have an excellent opportunity during the county fair season to observe what the state board of health is doing to promote sanitation and more particularly to head off the dread malady—the white plague. It is the plan of the board to make sanitation exhibits in every county fair in the state.

While Thirsty Crowd Stood By.

Noblesville, Ind., Aug. 10.—Several thirsty men stood by as Chief of Police Eador emptied bottle after bottle of beer into Stony creek. All told about four barrels of the fluid of hops went into the stream. The beer had been confiscated in raids on "blind tigers." Another consignment of beer will go into the stream within a few days.

He Was "in the Way."

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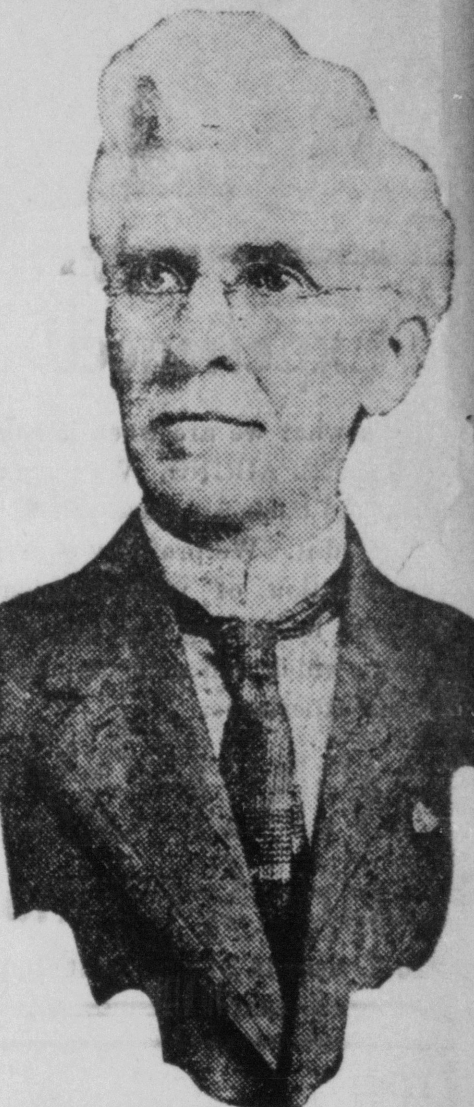
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MINOR F. PATE

Nominee Judge Appellate Court on Indiana Progressive Ticket.



URGING WILSON TO GO TO INDIANAPOLIS

Nominee May Be Present at
Marshall Meeting.

New York, Aug. 10.—To attend the notification ceremonies of the vice presidential nominee, Governor Thos. R. Marshall, there is a strong likelihood that Governor Wilson will go to Indianapolis on the 20th. In the face of an avalanche of invitations, entreaties and almost demands, the Democratic nominee for the presidency appears to be wavering.

"I don't know," he said, shaking his head doubtfully. "It is going to interfere with some engagements I have in New Jersey about that time. But the demands have been very urgent. It is going to be very hard not to go."

The word began to come Thursday, as a matter of fact, so soon as the Democrats of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and that section of the country read that Governor Marshall had gone to Sea Girt to attend the notification ceremonies of the chief of the ticket. The burden of every message was: "Let Governor Wilson return Governor Marshall's call. Let him come to Indianapolis for August 20. He need not make it a political trip; let him play second fiddle for just once in this campaign, but let him come."

Thomas Taggart and other Indiana men were represented by a long telegram to Mr. McCombs. "It will be one of the greatest things in the campaign," they said. "This is not only going to be a Marshall notification, it is going to be a great Democratic rally for the middle west. It won't be the one speech, it will be a convention of the voters. We have already engaged the fair grounds for it. We will have 40,000 Democrats there, and it will start the campaign with a whoop which won't die out by November."

First Indiana Woman to Fly.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 10.—Miss Nell Cochran of this city is the first woman to make an aeroplane flight in Indiana. The monoplane, with Paul Johnson and Miss Cochran in flight, made several circuits of the aviation field.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.	
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.00; No. 2 red, \$1.00. Corn—No. 3, 78c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32½c. Hay—Baled, \$13.00@14.00; timothy, \$20.00@22.00; mixed, \$20.00@23.00. Cattle—\$3.00@9.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.30. Sheep—\$3.00@4.00. Lambs—\$5.00@6.75. Receipts—7,000 hogs; 1,160 cattle; 800 sheep.	
At Cincinnati.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.07. Corn—No. 2, 76½c. Oats—No. 2, 33½c. Cattle—\$4.00@8.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.55. Sheep—\$1.25@3.75. Lambs—\$3.00@7.50.	
At Chicago.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05. Corn—No. 3, 75½c. Oats—No. 2, 33½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00@10.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@7.00. Hogs—\$5.50@8.15. Sheep—\$4.50@4.70. Lambs—\$4.40@7.65.	
At St. Louis.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04. Corn—No. 2, 77c. Oats—No. 2, 32c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00@10.25. Hogs—\$5.25@8.15. Sheep—\$3.25@4.60. Lambs—\$4.75@7.75.	
At East Buffalo.	
Cattle—\$3.10@9.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.90. Sheep—\$2.50@5.35. Lambs—\$4.00@7.50.	
Wheat at Toledo.	
Sept., \$1.06½; Dec., \$1.08; cash, \$1.06½.	

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

A FALSE JUDGMENT.

"He is an old tightwad!" I overheard that much and afterward this further arraignment: "I tell you he is the stingiest man in town. He insists on the last red cent that is owing to him. He is as close as the tree on a tree, and it is well known he gives away nothing in a world's cause." Severe? But only half true. The man referred to. He is close in his dealings and insists upon a cent of what is due him, but he is prompt in the payment of what he owes, meeting his bills when due. He is honest, and his credit is good, which cannot always be said of some who have the reputation for generosity. And there is another phase of the matter. This man who is held to be close fist has a large family. Though fairly prosperous, he needs all his money. He saves and saves, not for himself, but for his family. Perhaps he would prefer a reputation for generous giving, but because of those dependent upon him he must drive hard bargains and insist upon prompt payment. More than that—One of his children is a life cripple. Another is incapable of making his way in the world. And also he is educating an orphan niece. Those who called this man a "tightwad" did not know the facts. Stingy? On the contrary, my friend lavishes all his strength and tenderness and money on those who need his first and greatest care. Without regret he gives himself to severe labors and close calculation for their sakes. He is not a demonstrative man, but his intimate friends know his big heart always yearns over his helpless ones. Stern and cold? Possibly. He is not of the sort to wear his heart on his sleeve. For years he has buffeted the waves of crushing trouble and many sorrows. Maybe his view of things is wrong, but he feels, no doubt, that he must fight a world that little knows or cares for him or his. While they say of him that he is hard and unfeeling, in reality he is as tender as a child. You see—Exteriors are deceptive. You cannot tell by looking at a man what may be his thorn in the flesh. Therefore—"Judge not that ye be not judged."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Catarrh Cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. E. J. WENY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 15 days will be sent to the dead letter office: LADIES. Nora Lynn. MEN. W. M. B. Carlese. Milton Denis. Walter Hap. Wm. Hamilton. Harry Land. C. H. Rider. Chas. Viscent. August 5, 1912. EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

"Ward" medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

Aug. 10.

"Stone-wall" Jackson's Confederate forces retreated from Cedar Mountain battlefield and crossed the Rapidan river.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

Prince Ferdinand, newly elected ruler of Bulgaria, reached Plovdiv on his journey from Vienna to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. There were reports of assassinations were numerous.

Enduring Poverty

Full Stomach Better Than Pretty Dresses

By MRS. M. K. ALLEN, Ukiah, Cal.

WHERE shall we skimp—in food or clothing? When we were married we talked the financial matter over and decided that if we were ever to come to an easy, comfortable old age we must begin to save at once. We decided to sacrifice a certain amount of social standing rather than economize on our table. We lived in the city and husband and I were always well dressed for church and street occasions, but never aspired to any social prestige because we could not. When our little girl was born, we spared no pains or expense to give her the best food obtainable. We wanted her to be physically perfect, for we knew that with a fine physique, mental qualities would develop in proportion. Once our family physician was called in to see her and when he inquired about her diet I remarked I was giving her meat broths and meat juices two or three times a week. "Yes," he said, "that's good. She's well nourished. One can see that. Our baby should have those things, too, but we just can't afford it. Gas and meats are so very high we can't do it." That week his wife incidentally remarked to me that her new fall hat cost \$15. Jack and I were horrified that one could deny the baby things she needed and be so extravagant in dress. We would never, never do such a thing. We would never let our children be bowlegged, pale faced little creatures and us animated fashion plates! Alas for our delusions!

Five years passed and Jennie was old enough to enter Sunday school. We got her a new cloak, hat and shoes and one dress for "best." She loved her Sunday school teacher and Sunday was Jennie's one day of all. She attended regularly for six weeks. Then our air castles fell. She came home one day crying as if her heart were broken. After much coaxing we got from her "that a girl at Sunday school had said we must be very, very poor, for she had worn the same dress to Sunday school for six weeks." This remark was made by a girl of ten years, who wore a silk dress and a diamond ring and other equally foolish and extravagant accessories. Of course, we knew this child of 10 had never thought that out. Some one in her home had made a remark like that and the child had passed the idea on. But we never could convince little 5-year-old Jennie of this. She only saw her own humiliation and no amount of coaxing would induce her to go back to Sunday school. Fortunately we moved from the city and she has forgotten it. She goes to Sunday school now and dresses better than we can afford to dress at the expense of our table. We decided it would be hunger-ache or heartache and so chose the former. It was a most difficult problem, but we think it has been solved.



Best Method of Punishing Young Child

By THOMAS C. RICE, Chicago

Why whip the children when there is another method? And never threaten the children. To do so places one under an unpleasant obligation. When the child does something that he should not, simply say to him in a kind way, "Do not do that." Then, provided the offense is committed again, you are at liberty to make a choice of punishments as you choose.

One of the finest methods is, after the deed, to ask: "Did not I tell you not to do that?" After a while the child will ask you for a favor and you can then refuse him by saying that he cannot have it because he did what you told him not to do. Make the statements simply, kindly and firmly. Such a method adopted soon becomes a habit and the children will understand it and it will be enjoyed by all parties concerned.

The average parent is angry to some extent when he undertakes to inflict corporal punishment. In which case he is in no condition to perform the act, because he has no idea as to how hard he strikes or how roughly he handles the child.

Use a mixture of kindness and firmness together with the very best judgment at your command in caring for the little ones, the same as you would desire of them when you again become the child in your dotage.

National Guard Is Adjunct of Army

By C. T. Dawson, Quincy, Ill.

The national guard is an organization founded for the purpose of protecting state and city property and to quell riots which are too great to be handled by the civil authorities. It is also a reserve force of the army, each man being called upon to do nine months' service. Many persons form the belief that the national guard is used only to fight strikers and to protect "scabs." I can honestly say that it is founded for no such ideas. The national guard offers a young man many club features, such as athletic meets, indoor baseball, basket ball, dancing, vaudeville, rifle practice. The rifle practice is absolutely without expense to members, as ammunition and transportation are furnished by the state. All equipment is furnished by the state and a member is entirely without expense.

Hurry and Worry Proving Our Undoing

By Sarah Boyle, Alameda, Cal.

Moderation in all things, advised St. Paul. There is a safe medium between the pace of an ox team that the old folks waited two or three days for and the speed of autos curving around corners into overcongested thoroughfares and the whizzing of lightning speeded motorcycles. "All's well that ends well," and the tortoise oftentimes gets there first. The hurried meals, the complexity of unwisely self-imposed obligations, the lack of backbone, which opposes with an emphatic "No" the desire of a morbidly constituted public which demands the sensational in sky, earth and water—are causes backing a great mortality in modern times. Hurry and worry have almost done away with the fine art of meditation, which looks placidly at things present and largely and grandly into the eternal verities.

Philippine Burrow. I went down to breakfast the next morning at my hotel I found an attentive and unusually intelligent Filipino waiter who has served me ever since I attached myself to the hostelry. His eyes were bleared with salty tears and he looked down at the floor to avoid my glance of inquiry.

"I am a few minutes late," I said to the waiter. And then: "You have been crying. What troubles you?" Again he burst into tears, and, leaning his head against the wall, sobbed as if his heart would break.

"What on earth is it you?" I asked, rather sympathetically. "Any of your relatives dead?"

"No, no, señor, not that," and the waiter boomed again.

"Then out with it, boy!" I exclaimed, rather impatiently; out with it!"

"Oh, señor," he stammered, "the pancakes are cold!" Noble muchacho, that, isn't he?—Philippine Monthly.

His Standing.

"I suppose your boy at college will be home pretty soon?"

"Oh, yes, we had a letter from him today. He's awfully proud of his standing."

"Somewhere near the head of his class, eh?"

"Oh, no, his social standing. He's seventh on the waiting list for the Grease and Gristle society! What do you think of that?"

Mahomet and the Mountain.

Mahomet made the people believe that he would call a hill to him and from the top of it offer up his prayers for the observance of his law. The people assembled; Mahomet called the hill to come to him, again and again; and when the hill stood still he was never a whit abashed, but said: "If the hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the hill."—Bacon's Essay "Of Boldness."

Mr. W. S. Gunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it to be an excellent remedy, and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

Exponent of Economy.

A widely known Republican was asked if he was for a certain candidate for governor, and he answered: "No; I don't want to waste him. The situation is like an event in a Dublin theater. Some fellow had made a disturbance in the gallery, and the cry was raised, 'Throw him over!' Throw him over!" Thereupon a solemn-looking man rose from his seat and impressively shouted: 'Hold on! Don't waste him! Kill a fiddler with him.'—Everybody's Magazine.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

Plant Secret.

An old and experienced florist taught me many valuable and useful things in regard to plants. One of his tricks was that whenever he transplanted any flower or plant he always sifted steel filings into the new soil before he put in the plant. He explained to me that the steel filings rusted when the soil was watered and that the rust made the plants grow rapidly. In the long time that I was associated with him I never knew his method of treatment to fail.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."

Excursion Rates to Indian Springs

Dates of Sale:

June 29-30, July 6-7-13-14-20-21-27-28, Aug. 3-4-10-11-17-18-25-31, Sept. 1st.

Return Limit:

Seven days including date of sale.

Fare

One fare of the round trip plus 25c minimum 50c, children one half the adult fare minimum 25c. Fare from Seymour for round trip \$1.35.

Why not spend the week end or even week at these "Famous Springs" situated in the heart of "The Switzerland of Indiana." Numerous improvements have been made, hotel accommodations etc. are good. The price is within the reach of all, and the trip will do you good.

For further information call on local agents or write the undersigned.

S. L. Cherry, G. A., Seymour, Ind. J. T. AVERITT, G. P. A. Grand Central Station, Chicago, Ill.

Saving Faith

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and Thou Shalt Be Saved.—Acts 16:31.

THERE are many important problems which in this life call for solution, but no question can possibly be so momentous as the query of the jailer of Philippi, "What must I do to be saved?" nor any answer to that question at once so simple and so comprehensive as the reply of Paul, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." In every age men have in multitudes been moved to ask this question, and the name is legion of those who have found comfort and peace in accepting the solution offered by prisoner Paul, and believing savingly in the name of the redeeming Christ.

In the present day there are many men of "mere morality" who continue like their predecessors in history to pride themselves on their upright life and "good works," and decline to submit as humble supplicants for pardon at the foot of the cross on which Jesus died for sinners.

There is still need, however, for the simple, earnest and direct preaching of the truth that Jesus died for sinful men, and that the only way to the favor of God lies past the foot of an up-lifted cross.

Three Elements of Faith.

The question, however, may arise: What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ savingly? Many enquirers are in real perplexity on that point. No Christian believer should be in ignorance of the true answer to that query. It is a fact that human language is inadequate to fully state all the implications of redemption, and there may be elements of this saving belief on the Lord Jesus which escape detection and analysis, in the present world at least, but the broad outlines of redemption may be mastered by a child's intelligence, so long as a child's spirit of simplicity and sincerity moves to the inquiry. There are, it may be said, three elements in saving faith, no one of which may safely be neglected. These are the assent of the mind, the consent of the will and the obedience of the life.

The assent of the mind is required by the Master to a few simple propositions which, if language means anything at all, are readily discerned as an integral part of the teaching of God's Word. In order to be saved man must regard Jesus as a Saviour, and that, too, a divine Saviour. He is not torn of God—in this century any more than in the first century, when John wrote—who does not confess that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, and the means come as a divine and all-sufficient Redeemer, being at once the incarnation and the interpreter of the one God. The sinfulness of man, the need of the new birth, the dependence of mankind on God's Holy Spirit the eternal difference between right and wrong, and the final issues of life ultimating in heaven or hell—these are the salient outlines of the New Testament teachings, which the spiritually illumined see. Without some such irreducible minimum of mental conviction the content of salvation is not provided.

Must Have Consent of Will.

But when the mind has assented to certain doctrinal teachings the will must consent to the mode and process of salvation. Perhaps this activity of assenting is in actual practice contemporaneous with that of consenting. At any rate, the will must be reached with the gospel motives, and must yield to them, if salvation is to be made possible. The will is in a sense the man. The will and the affections are bound up mysteriously together. Unless a man wills to be saved he cannot be saved. God will not force his salvation on any one. This willingness demanded from the human subject is essentially a willingness to let Christ save one. That is just where many of the unsaved make trouble for themselves, for they want to buy or manufacture or in some way supply their own salvation, and are unwilling to accept it as a free gift from God. Pride is the stumbling block in the way of multitudes.

There is a third element in salvation which, in all cases of genuine conversion, practically follows the other two, and that is the obedience of the life. This is not the ground but the result of the sinner's justification. The fruit which the plant bears is not the source, but is the proof of its life. Men are not saved by their good works, it is true, but it is certain that they are not saved without them. The apostle Paul pierced this error, when he exclaimed: "Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? God forbid!" It is a point that cannot be too much insisted on that while sinners are saved they are saved from their sins and are the Lord's redeemed. The "magna charta" of believers is expressed in the assurance: "Sin shall have no more dominion over you."

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with such an intelligent, practical faith as this, and thou shalt be saved. Satan is intent on mystifying the mind, deflecting the will and debasing the conduct of all would-be believers on the redeeming Christ, but we are not ignorant of his devices, nor should we allow others to be misled by him and thus defeated of their heavenly estate and crown.—Rev. C. S. Dwight.

Be merciless toward sin but very merciful toward the sinner.

WHAT SAVED HER LIFE

Mrs. Martin Tells About a Painful Experience that Might Have Ended Seriously.

Rivesville, W. Va.—Mrs. Dora Martin, in a letter from Rivesville, writes: "For three years, I suffered with womanly troubles, and had pains in my back and side. I was nervous and could not sleep at night.

The doctor could not help me! He said I would have to be operated on before I could get better. I thought I would try using Cardui.

Now, I am entirely well.

I am sure Cardui saved my life. I will never be without Cardui in my home. I recommend it to my friends."

For fifty years, Cardui has been relieving pain and distress caused by womanly trouble. It will surely help you.

It goes to the spot—reaches the trouble—relieves the symptoms, and drives away the cause.

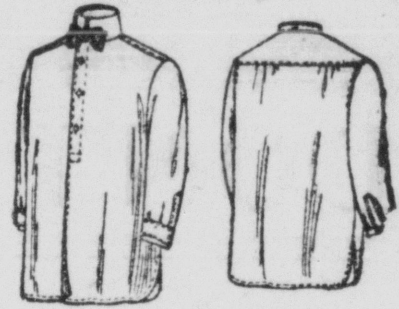
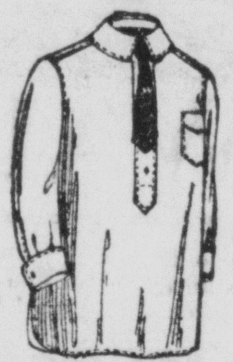
If you suffer from any symptoms of womanly trouble, take Cardui.

Your druggist sells and recommends it. Get a bottle from him today.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Practical Fashions

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRT.



5895

Many women make the shirts for the men and boys of their households and the task is certainly an easy one when such splendid models as the one here shown are given. This shirt can be made with the regulation or coat collar. It can be finished with an attached collar or with a neck band for wear with separate collars, and with attached straight or rolled-up cuffs or wristbands for wear with separate cuffs.

The pattern (5895) is cut in sizes 10 to 16 years. Medium size will require 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch goods or 2 1/2 yards of fabric 36 inches wide.

To procure this pattern, send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size, and number of pattern.

NO 5895 SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
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RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

Doctors Could Not Help Mrs. Templeton—Regained Health through Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Hooper, Nebraska.—"I am very glad to tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me. For five years I suffered from female troubles so I was scarcely able to do my work. I took doctors' medicines and used local treatments but was not helped. I had such awful bearing down pains and my back was so weak I could hardly walk and could not ride. I often had to sit up nights to sleep and my friends thought I could not live long. At my request my husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I commenced to take it. By the time I had taken the seventh bottle my health had returned and I began doing my washing and was a well woman. At one time for three weeks I did all the work for eighteen boarders with no signs of my old trouble returning. Many have taken your medicine after seeing what it did for me. I would not take \$1000 and be where I was. You have my permission to use my name if it will aid anyone."—Mrs. SUSIE TEMPLETON, Hooper, Nebraska.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?



Rich Men's Children

By
Geraldine Bonner

Author of "The Pioneer"
"Tomorrows Tangle," etc.

Illustrations by
Dom. J. Lavin

Copyright 1906 by the Bonner-Merrill Co.

There was a pause. He evidently expected a question which undoubtedly was not going to come from Dominick, who sat fallen together in the arm-chair looking at him with moody ill-humor. There was more hope from Rose, who gazed at the floor but said nothing. Buford was forced to repeat with an unctuous depth of tone, "Suggests sorrows of my own," and fasten his glance on her, so that, as she raised her eyes, they encountered the commanding encouragement of his.

"Sorrows of your own?" she repeated timidly, but with the expected questioning infection.

"Yes, my dear Miss Cannon," returned the actor with a melancholy which was full of a rich, dark enjoyment. "My wife is one in name only."

There was another pause, and neither showing any intention of breaking it, Buford remarked:

"That sorrow is mine."

"What sorrow?" said Dominick brusquely.

"The sorrow of a deserted man," returned the actor with now, for the first time, something of the dignity of real feeling in his manner.

"Oh," the monosyllable was extremely noncommittal, but it had the air of finality as though Dominick intended to say no more.

"Has she—er—left you?" said the girl in a low and rather awe-stricken voice.

The actor inclined his head in an acquiescent bow:

"She has."

Again there was a pause. Unless Buford chose to be more biographical, the conversation appeared to have come to a deadlock. Neither of the listeners could at this stage break into his reserve with questions and yet to switch off on a new subject was not to be thought of at a moment of such emotional intensity. The actor evidently felt this, for he said suddenly, with a relapse into a lighter tone and letting his eyebrows escape from an overshadowing closeness to his eyes:

"But why should I trouble you with the sorrows that have cast their shadow on me? Why should my matrimonial troubles be allowed to darken the brightness of two young lives which have not yet known the joys and the perils of the wedded state?"

The pause that followed this remark was the most portentous that had yet fallen on the trio. Rose cast a surreptitious glance at the dark figure of young Ryan, lying back in the shadows of the arm-chair. As she looked he stirred and said with the abrupt, hard dryness which had marked his manner since Buford's entrance:

"Don't take too much for granted, Mr. Buford. I've known some of the joys and perils of the wedded state myself."

The actor stared at him in open-eyed surprise.

"Do I rightly understand," he said, "that you are a married man?"

"You do," returned Dominick.

"Really now, I never would have guessed it! Pardon me for not having given you the full dues of your position. Your wife, I take it, has no knowledge of the risk she recently ran of losing her husband?"

"I hope not."

"Well," he replied with a manner of sudden cheery playfulness, "we'll take good care that she doesn't learn. When the wires are up we'll concoct a telegram that shall be a masterpiece of diplomatic lying. Lucky young man to have a loving wife at home. Of all of us you are the one who can best realize the meaning of the line, 'Tis sweet to know there is an eye to mark our coming and—'"

Dominick threw the rug off and rose to his feet.

"If you can get Perley to help me I'll go upstairs again. I'm tired and I'll go back to my room."

He tried to step forward, but the pain of his unhealed foot was unbearable, and he caught the edge of the table and held it, his face paling with sudden anguish. The actor, startled by the abruptness of his uprising, approached him with a vague proffer of assistance and was arrested by his sharp command:

"Go and get Perley! He's in the bar probably. I can't stand this way for long. Hurry up!"

Buford ran out of the room, and Rose somewhat timidly drew near the young man, braced against the table, his eyes down-bent, his face hard in the struggle with sudden and unfamiliar pain.

"Can't I help you?" she said. "Perley may not be there. Mr. Buford and I can get you up stairs."

"Oh, no," he answered, his words short but his tone more conciliatory. "It's nothing to bother about. I'd have wrung that man's neck if I'd had to listen to him five minutes longer."

Here Perley and Buford entered, and the former, offering his support to the invalid, led him hobbling out of the door into the hall. The actor looked after them for a moment and

then came back to the fire where Miss Cannon was standing, thoughtfully regarding the burning logs.

"I've no doubt," he said, "that young Mr. Ryan is an estimable gentleman, but he certainly appears to be possessed by a very impatient and ugly temper."

Buford had found Miss Cannon one of the most amiable and charming ladies he had ever met, and it was therefore a good deal of a surprise to have her turn upon him a face of cold, reproving disagreement, and remark in a voice that matched it:

"I don't agree with you at all, Mr. Buford, and you seem quite to forget that Mr. Ryan has been very sick and is still in great pain."

Buford was exceedingly abashed. He would not have offended Miss Cannon for anything in the world, and it seemed to him that a being so compact of graciousness and consideration would be the first to censure an exhibition of ill-humor such as young Ryan had just made. He stammered an apologetic sentence and it did not add to his comfort to see that she was not entirely mollified by it and to feel that she exhaled a slight, disapproving coldness that put him at a great distance and made him feel mortified and ill at ease.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Unknown Eros.

The ten days that followed were among the most important of Dominick Ryan's life. Looking back at them he wondered that he had been so blind to the transformation of his being which was taking place. Great emotional crises are often not any more recognized, by the individuals, than great transitional epochs are known by the nations experiencing them. Dominick did not realize that the most engrossing, compelling passion he had ever felt was slowly invading him. He did not argue that he was falling in love with a woman that he could never own and of whom it was a sin to think. He did not argue or think about anything. He was as a vessel gradually filling with elemental forces, and like the vessel he was passive till some jar would shake it and the forces would run over. Meantime he was held by a determination, mutinous and unreasoning as the determination of a child, to live in the present. He had the feeling of the desert traveler who has found the oasis. The desert lay behind him, burning and sinister with the agony of his transit, and the desert lay before him with its horrors to be faced, but for the moment he could lie still and rest and forget by the fountain under the cool of the trees.

He did not consciously think of Rose. But if she were not there he was uneasy till she came again. His secret exhilaration at her approach, the dead blankness of his lack of her when she was absent, told him nothing. These were the feelings he had, and they filled him and left no cool residue of reason wherewith to watch and guard. He was taken unawares, so dreadfully confident of his allegiance to his particular private tragedy that he did not admit the possibility of a defection. A sense of rest was on him and he set it down—if he ever thought of it at all—to the relief of a temporary respite. Poor Dominick, with his inexperience of sweet things, did not argue that respite from pain should be a quiescent, contented condition of being, far removed from that state of secret, troubled gladness that thrilled him at the sound of a woman's footstep.

No situation could have been invented better suited for the fostering of sentiment. His helpless state demanded her constant attention. The attitude of nurse to patient, the solicitude of the consoling woman for the disabled, suffering man, have been, since time immemorial, recognized aids to romance. Rose, if an unawakened woman, was enough of one to enjoy richly this maternal office of alternate cossetting and ruling one who, in the natural order of things, should have stood alone in his strength, dictating the law. Perhaps the human female so delights in this particular opportunity for tyranny because it is one of her few chances for indulging her passion for authority.

Rose, if she did not quite revel in it, discreetly enjoyed her period of dominance. In the beginning Dominick had been not a man but a patient—about the same to her as the doll is to the little girl. Then when he began to get better, and the man rose, tingling with renewed life, from the ashes of the patient, she quickly

fell back into the old position. With the inherited, dainty deceptiveness of generations of women, who, while they were virtuous, were also charming, she relinquished her domination and retreated into that enfolding majesty reserve and docility which we feel quite sure was the manner adopted by the ladies of the Stone Age when they felt it necessary to manage their lords.

She was as unconscious of all this as Dominick was of his growing absorption in her. If he was troubled she was not. The day saw her growing gayer, more blithe and light-hearted. She sang about the corridors, her smile grew more radiant, and every man in the hotel felt the power of her awakening womanhood. Her boyish frankness of demeanor was still undimmed by the first blurring breath of passion. If Dominick was not in the parlor her disappointment was as candid as a child's whose mother had forgotten to bring home candy. All that she showed of consciousness was that when he was there and there was no disappointment, she concealed her satisfaction, wrapped herself in a sudden, shy quietness, as completely extinguishing of all beneath as a nun's habit.

The continued, enforced intimacy into which their restricted quarters and indoor life threw them could not have been more effectual in fanning the growing flame if designed by a malicious Fate. There was only one sitting-room, and, unable to go out, they sat side by side in it all day. They read together, they talked, they played cards. They were seldom alone, but the presence of Bill Cannon, groaning over the fire with a three-weeks-old newspaper for company, was not one that diverted their attention from each other; and Cora and Willoughby, as opponents in a game of euchre, only helped to accentuate the comradeship which leagued them together in defensive alliance.

The days that were so long to others were to them of a bright, surprising shortness. Playing solitaire against each other on either side of the fireplace was a pastime at which hours slipped by. Quite unexpectedly it would be midday, with Cora putting her head round the doorpost and calling them to dinner. In the euchre games of the afternoon the darkness crept upon them with the stealthy swiftness of an enemy. It would gather in the corners of the room while Cora was still heated and flushed from her efforts to instruct Willoughby in the intricacies of the game, and yet preserve that respectful attitude which she felt should be assumed in one's relations with a lord.

The twilight hour that followed was to Dominick's mind the most delightful of these days of fleeting enchantment. The curtains were drawn, a new log rolled on the fire, and the lamp lit. Then their fellow prisoners began dropping in—the old judge stowing himself away in one of the horsehair arm-chairs, Willoughby and Buford lounging in from the bar, and Mrs. Perley with a basket of the family mending, and the doctor all snowy from his rounds. The audience for Rose's readings had expanded from the original listener to this choice circle of Antelope's elect. The book chosen had been "Great Expectations," and the spell of that greatest tale of a great romancer fell on the snow-bound group and held them entranced and motionless round the friendly hearth.

The young man's eyes passed from face to face, avoiding only that of the reader bent over the lamp-illuminated page. The old judge, sunk comfortably into the depths of his arm-chair, listened, and cracked the joints of his lean, dry fingers. Willoughby, his dogs crouched about his feet, looked into the fire, his attentive gravity broken now and then by a slow smile. Mrs. Perley, after hearing the chapter which describes Mrs. Gargery's methods of bringing up Pip "by hand," attended regularly with the remark that "it was a queer sort of book, but some way or other she liked it." When Cora was forced to leave to attend to her duties in the dining-room, she tore herself away with murmurous reluctance. The doctor slipped in at the third reading and asked Rose if she would lend him the book in the morning "to read up what he had missed." Even Perley's boy, in his worn corduroys, his dirty, chapped hands rubbing his cap against his nose, was wont to sidle noiselessly in and slip into a seat near the door.

The climax of the day was the long evening round the fire. There was no reading then. It was the men's hour, and the smoke of their pipes and cigars lay thick in the air. Cut off from the world in this cranny of the mountains, with the hotel shaking to the buffets of the wind and the snow blanket pressing on the pane, their memories swept back to the wild days of their youth, to the epic times of frontiersmen and pioneers.

The judge told of his crossing the plains in forty-seven and the first Mormon settlement on the barren shores of Salt Lake. He had had encounters with the Indians, had heard the story of Olive Oatman from one who had known her, and listened to the sinister tale of the Donner party from a survivor. Bill Cannon had "come by the Isthmus" in forty-eight, a half-starved, ragged lad who had run away from uncongenial drudgery on a New York farm. His reminiscences went back to the San Francisco that had started up around Portsmouth Square, to the days when the banks of the American River had swarmed with miners, and the gold lay yellow in the prospector's pan. He had worked there shoulder to shoulder with men who afterwards made the history of the state and men who died with their names unknown. He had been an eye

witness of that blackest of Californian tragedies, the lynching of a Spanish girl at Downerville, had stood pallid and sick under a pine tree and watched her boldly face her murderers and meet her death.

The younger men, warmed to emulation, contributed their stories. Perley had reminiscences bequeathed to him by his father who had been an alcalde in that transition year, when California was neither state nor territory and stood in unadministered neglect, waiting for Congress to take some notice of her. Buford told stories of the vicissitudes of a strolling player's life. He had been in the Klondike during the first gold rush and told tales of mining in the North to match those of mining on the "mother lode." Willoughby, thawed out of his original shyness, added to the nights' entertainments stories of the Australian bush, grim legends of the days of the penal settlements at Botany Bay. Young Ryan was the only man of the group who contributed nothing to these Sierran Nights' Entertainments. He sat silent in his chair, apparently listening, and under the shadow of the hand arched over his eyes, looking at the girl opposite.

But the idyl had to end. Their captivity passed into its third week, and signs that release was at hand cheered them. They could go out. The streets of Antelope were beaten into footpaths, and the prisoners, with the enthusiasm of children liberated from school, rushed into open-air diversions and athletic exercise. The first word from the outside world came by restored telegraphic communication. Consolatory messages poured in from San Francisco. Mrs. Ryan, the elder, sent telegrams as long as letters and showered them with the prodigality of an impassioned gratitude on the camp. Perley had one that he could not speak of without growing husky. Willoughby had one that made him blush. Dominick had several. None, however, had come from his wife and he guessed that none had been sent her, his remark to Rose to "let her alone" having been taken as a wish to spare her anxiety. It was thought that the mail would be in now in a day or two. That would be the end of the fairy tale. They sat about the fire on these last evenings discussing their letters, what they expected, and whom they would be from. No one told any more stories; the thought of news from the "outside" was too absorbing.

It came in the early dusk of an afternoon near the end of the third week. Dominick, who was still unable to walk, was standing by the parlor window, when he saw Rose Cannon run past outside. She looked in at him as she ran by, her face full of a joyous excitement, and held up to his gaze a small white packet. A moment later the hall door banged, her foot sounded in the passage, and she entered the room with a rush of cold air and a triumphant cry of:

"The mail's come."

He limped forward to meet her and take from her hand the letter she

held toward him. For the first moment he looked at her, not at the letter, which dwindled to a thing of no importance when their eyes met over it. Her face was lit up by the keen outside air into a bright, beaming rosette. She wore on her head a man's fur cap which was pulled down, and pressed wisps of fair hair against her forehead and cheeks. A loose furlined coat enveloped her to her feet, and after she had handed him his letter she pulled off the mittens she wore and began unfastening the clasps of the coat, with fingers that were purplish and cramped from the cold.

"There's only one for you," she said. "I waited till the postmaster looked all through them twice. Then I made him give it to me and ran back here with it. The entire population of Antelope's in the post-office and there's the greatest excitement."

Her coat was unfastened and she threw back its long fronts, her figure outlined against the gray fur lining. She snatched off her cap and tossed it to an adjacent chair and with a quick hand brushed away the hair it had pressed down on her forehead.

"I got seven," she said, turning to the fire, "and papa a whole bunch, and the judge, quantities, and Willoughby, three. But only one for you—poor, neglected man!"

Spreading her hands wide to the blaze she looked at him over her shoulder, laughing teasingly. He had the letter in his hands still unopened. "Why," she cried, "what an extraordinary sight! You haven't opened it!"

"No," he answered, turning it over, "I haven't."

"I've always heard that curiosity was a feminine weakness but I never knew till now," she said. "Please go on and read it, because if you don't I'll feel that I'm preventing you and I'll have to go up stairs to my own room, which is as cold as a refrigerator. Don't make me polite and considerate against my will."

Without answering her he tore open the letter and, moving to the light of the window, held the sheet up and began to read.

There was silence for some minutes. The fire sputtered and snapped, and once or twice the crisp paper rustled in Dominick's hands. Rose held her fingers out to the warmth, studying them with her head on one side as if she had never seen them before. Presently she slid noiselessly out of her coat, and dropped it, a heap of silky fur, on a chair beside her. The movement made it convenient to steal a glance at the young man. He was reading the letter, his body close against the window-pane, his face full of frowning, almost fierce concentration. She turned back to the fire and made small, surreptitious smoothings and jerks of arrangement at her collar, her belt, her skirt.

Dominick turned the paper and there was something aggressive in the cracking of the thin, dry sheet.

"Perley got a letter from your mother," she said suddenly, "that he was reading in a corner of the post-office, and it nearly made him cry."

There was no answer. She waited for a space and then said, projecting the remark into the heart of the fire. "Yours must be a most interesting letter."

She heard him move and looked quickly back at him, her face all gay challenge. It was met by a look so somber that her expression changed as if she had received a check to her gaiety as unexpected and effectual as a blow. She shrank a little as he came toward her, the letter in his hand.

"It is an interesting letter," he said. "It's from my wife."

Since those first days of his illness, his wife's name had been rarely mentioned. Rose thought it was because young Mrs. Ryan was a delicate subject best left alone; Dominick, because anything that reminded him of Berny was painful. But the truth was that, from the first, the wife had loomed before them as a figure of dread, a specter whose presence congealed the something exquisite and uplifting each felt in the other's heart. Now, love awakened, forcing itself upon their recognition, her name came up between them, chilling and grim as the image of death intruding suddenly into the joyous presence of the living.

The change that had come over the interview all in a moment was startling. Suddenly it seemed lifted from the plane of every-day converse to a level where the truth was an obligation and the language of polite subterfuge could not exist. But the woman, who hides and protects herself with these shields, made an effort to keep it in the old accustomed place.

"Is—she well?" she stammered, framing the regulation words almost unconsciously.

"She's well," he answered, "she's very well. She wants me to come home."

He suddenly looked away from her and, turning to the chimney-piece, rested one hand upon it and gazed down at the logs. A charred end projected and he pushed it with his slipped foot, his down-bent face, the lips set and brows wrinkled, looking like the face of a sullen boy who has been unjustly punished. An icy, invading chill of depression made Rose's heart sink down into bottomless depths. She faltered in faint tones:

"Well, you'll be there soon now."

"I don't know," he answered without moving. "I don't know whether I shall."

"You don't know whether you'll be home soon? The roads are open; the postman has come in."

"I don't know whether I'll go home," he repeated.

The snapping of the fire sounded loud upon the silence that followed. The thrill of strong emotions rising toward expression held them in a breathless, immovable quietude.

"Don't you want to go home?" said the young girl. Her voice was low and she cleared her throat. In this interchange of commonplace sentences her heart had begun to beat so violently that it interfered with the ease of her speech.

Dominick leaned forward and dropped the crumpled letter into the fire.

"No, I don't want to. I hate to."

To this she did not reply at all, and after a moment he continued: "My home is unbearable to me. It isn't a home. It's a place where I eat and sleep, and I'd prefer doing that anywhere else, in any dirty boarding-house or fourth-rate hotel—I'd rather—"

He stopped abruptly and pushed the log farther in. The letter was caught up the chimney in a swirl of blackened scraps.

"But your wife?" said Rose.

This time her voice was hoarse but she did not know it. She had lost the consciousness of herself. It was a profound moment, the deepest she had so far known, and all the forces of her being were concentrated upon it. The young man answered with deliberation, still not moving.

"I don't want to see my wife. We are—we are uncongenial. There is nothing but unhappiness between us."

"Don't you love her?" said the girl.

"No. I never did," he answered.

For a moment neither dared speak. They did not look at each other or stir. They hardly seemed to breathe.

A movement, a touch, would have rent the last thin crust of reserve that covered what were no longer unsuspected fires. Dominick knew it, but the girl did not. She was seized by what to her was a sudden, inexplicable fear, and the increased, suffocating beating of her heart made her feel dizzy. She suddenly wished to fly, to escape from the room, and him, and herself. She turned to go and was arrested by Cora's voice in the hall:

"Say, you folks, are you in there?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For Sale by all dealers.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

Summer Tourists Rates —TO— EASTERN POINTS

New York City\$28.60
Atlantic City\$28.60
Asbury Park, N. J.\$28.60
Norfolk, Va.\$28.60
Old Pt. Comfort, Va.\$28.60
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These are special round trip rates good to return within thirty days from date of sale. On sale daily. For time of trains, sleeping car reservations call at B. & O. ticket office or address

E. MASSMAN, Agt.

W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern
Traction Company.



In Effect December 4, 1911.

Northbound	Southbound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
7:55 a. m. I	G 7:55 a. m.
8:10 a. m. I	G 8:10 a. m.
8:30 a. m. I	G 8:30 a. m.
8:45 a. m. I	G 8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. I	G 9:00 a. m.
9:15 a. m. I	G 9:15 a. m.
9:30 a. m. I	G 9:30 a. m.
9:45 a. m. I	G 9:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m. I	G 10:00 a. m.
10:15 a. m. I	G 10:15 a. m.
10:30 a. m. I	G 10:30 a. m.
10:45 a. m. I	G 10:45 a. m.
11:00 a. m. I	G 11:00 a. m.
11:15 a. m. I	G 11:15 a. m.
11:30 a. m. I	G 11:30 a. m.
11:45 a. m. I	G 11:45 a. m.
12:00 p. m. I	G 12:00 p. m.
12:15 p. m. I	G 12:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m. I	G 12:30 p. m.
12:45 p. m. I	G 12:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m. I	G 1:00 p. m.
1:15 p. m. I	G 1:15 p. m.
1:30 p. m. I	G 1:30 p. m.
1:45 p. m. I	G 1:45 p. m.
2:00 p. m. I	G 2:00 p. m.
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2:30 p. m. I	G 2:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m. I	G 2:45 p. m.
3:00 p. m. I	G 3:00 p. m.
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3:45 p. m. I	G 3:45 p. m.
4:00 p. m. I	G 4:00 p. m.
4:15 p. m. I	G 4:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m. I	G 4:30 p. m.
4:45 p. m. I	G 4:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m. I	G 5:00 p. m.
5:15 p. m. I	G 5:15 p. m.
5:30 p. m. I	G 5:30 p. m.
5:45 p. m. I	G 5:45 p. m.
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6:15 p. m. I	G 6:15 p. m.
6:30 p. m. I	G 6:30 p. m.
6:45 p. m. I	G 6:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m. I	G 7:00 p. m.
7:15 p. m. I	G 7:15 p. m.
7:30 p. m. I	G 7:30 p. m.
7:45 p. m. I	G 7:45 p. m.
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9:00 p. m. I	G 9:00 p. m.
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10:00 p. m. I	G 10:00 p. m.
10:15 p. m. I	G 10:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m. I	G 10:30 p. m.
10:45 p. m. I	G 10:45 p. m.
11:00 p. m. I	G 11:00 p. m.
11:15 p. m. I	G 11:15 p. m.
11:30 p. m. I	G 11:30 p. m.
11:45 p. m. I	G 11:45 p. m.
12:00 a. m. I	G 12:00 a. m.

I—Indianapolis.
C—Columbus.
G—Greenwood.
S—Indianapolis-Seymour Limited.
H—Hoosier Flyers. —Dixie Flyers.
Z—Makes no country stops between Indianapolis and Edinburg, but makes all stops south of Edinburg, connects with the B. & O. west leaving Seymour at 2:03 p. m.
Cars makes connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. and Southern Indiana Railroads for all points east and west of Seymour.
For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE
TRACTION COMPANY



Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg,

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Fruit Jars.
Tin Cans.
Sealing Wax.
Jelly Glasses.
All kinds of Preserving Kettles.
A few more 16 oz. Bottles of Per-oxide at 10c.
Wear-aver Aluminum Wear at low-est prices.

The BEE HIVE

Phone 62.

Toilet Paper Special

Get a Supply While it is Cheap.

5c Rolls - 2 for 5c
10c Rolls - 2 for 10c

Fixture Free with Each
\$1.00 Purchase of Paper

Rucker's Drug Store

Opp. Interurban Sta. Phone 789.

Get a Supply While it is Cheap.



This beautiful Stamped Gown with
laced work the gown for 75c.

BENNETT'S BAZAAR

BRUSHES

A complete assortment of all kinds
of brushes:

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hand
Brushes, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes,
Shoe Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Cam-
el Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat
Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish
Brushes, Glue Brushes, Stencil Brush-
es, Radiator Brushes, Floor Brushes,
Steel Brushes, White Wash Brushes,
Lettering Brushes, Sink Brushes.

Every variety, size and style of
each kind of brush and the prices are
right. Also a variety of whisk brooms
and leather brushes.

If we haven't got what you want we
are always willing to order anything
special for our customers.

E. C. Koertz, Druggist
Successor to C. W. Milhous.
Phone 116.

Building Material

The Very Best
at the
Lowest Prices

Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

High-Grade Mill Work

Painted Doors and In-
terior Finish.

Trans Carter Co.

30,000 WERE SLAIN

Old Methods of Rubber Gather-
ing Cost Many Lives.

Peru Failed to Keep Promises Made
—Second Paper by Sir Roger Case-
ment Shows Appeals for Re-
form Have Been Ignored.

London.—A sensational second
chapter in the expose by Sir
Roger Casement, the British con-
sul-general at Rio Janeiro, who
was sent by the British govern-
ment to the Amazon to investigate
stories of outrages on natives in the
rubber district, came out recently in
the shape of a supplementary report
to the foreign office, which shows that
there has been practically a total fail-
ure on the part of the Peruvian gov-
ernment to respond to the demand for
a reform of the rubber atrocities in the
Putumayo district, says a London
cable.

A mass of official correspondence,
which also was filed, completes the
story and indicates generally the cor-
dial co-operation of the state depart-
ment at Washington with the British
foreign office to secure a remedy for
the abuses.

The second Casement report indi-
cates that Peru not only did nothing,
but seemed to have no intention of
taking any action. All the measures
taken by that government were dilatory
and feeble and wholly ineffective.

None of the reforms promised by
Peru, according to Sir Roger's report,
has been carried out. The civilized
methods of the plantation have been
abandoned and the old rubber col-
lecting methods resumed. The re-
turns show that the 12,000 tons of
rubber collected in 12 years pro-
duced from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000
and entailed the death of 30,000 In-
dians, whose bones are scattered
through the forest and have made cer-
tain places resemble battlefields.

The responsibility for this, accord-
ing to Sir Roger, is strictly British,
as the whole output of the region is
placed on the English market and con-
veyed from Iquitos in British bottoms.
Some employers are British subjects
and the commercial future of the dis-
trict is dependent on British capital.

In July Sir Edward Grey, after so-
liciting the co-operation of the United
States, pressed Peru harder not only
to punish the criminals, but to enact
legislation making slavery a criminal
offense. The president of Peru was
reminded of his treaty obligations to
Great Britain and was also urged to
establish a religious mission in the
Putumayo district, with headquarters
in Iquitos, with government backing
and a substantial subsidy.

Just about this time the United
States stepped in and brought pres-
sure to bear on Peru. On June 25,
1911, Dr. Paredes, the head of the
Peruvian investigation commission,
confirmed all the atrocity stories. Two
hundred and fifteen arrest warrants
were issued, but there were only four
arrests. All the others had naturally
used the six months' delay to vanish.

The United States at this period
was actively urging Peru to realize
the reforms. Strong representations
made in February, 1912, met with
general professions of good intentions
by the president of Peru, but the gov-
ernment of that country sought new
delay by appointing a new commis-
sion to reorganize the administration
of the Putumayo district with orders
to report on June 28, 1912. The com-
mission, however, was stillborn, the
members refusing to serve. For this
reason the patience of the American
and British governments finally was
exhausted and they decided to appeal
to the public sentiment of the world
through the publication of Sir Roger
Casement's reports.

PEARL BRINGS INDIAN \$660

Redskin Sells One Weighing 33½
Grains to Marshalltown (Iowa)
Dealer.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Little Big
Bear, an Indian from the Meskwaki
reservation near Tama, Iowa, sold to
a dealer here a pink pear-shaped pearl
weighing 33½ grains for \$660. Little
Big Bear found the pearl in the Iowa
river near Iowa City. The Indian
also sold to the dealer a round pearl
found in the same place for \$60. Sam-
uel S. Starr of Waverly sold here a
19½ grain pearl, found in the Cedar
river, for \$410.

Centipede in Her Stomach.
Lindsay, Cal.—A live centipede that
had been in her stomach for four
years was coughed up recently by Mrs.
J. A. Means of this city. Mrs. Means
had been ill for some time and was
dressing to visit a doctor when taken
with a coughing spell, during which
she brought up the insect.

The centipede was about two inches
long. While traveling in Arizona four
years ago Mrs. Means drank from a
brook and was made ill by something
she swallowed. She believes that she
has carried the centipede since that
time. She has been sick constantly
and has spent large sums of money
seeking relief.

Since coughing up the insect her
neck has been reduced 2½ inches in
circumference and her health has
much improved.

Novice "Turned Something."
Chicago.—W. C. Robinson, student
aviator, was taking his instructor's
machine to the hangar. The novice
"turned something" and was forced
to fly 15 minutes before he could
find out how to stop the thing.

SUES FOR PARENT'S RICHES

Daughter's Novel Action Revives In-
ternational Romance at
Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Alice Wilkins von
Buckwaldt, a Baltimore girl, wife of
Captain von Buckwaldt of the Ger-
man army, has begun suit here to
get possession of the estate left her
by her father, who died many years
ago, amounting to \$250,000. Alice was
the youngest child and her mother
took her to Germany soon after her
father's death. When twenty-one
Alice attempted to get her property,
but was refused, the executor claim-
ing the will made him trustee for a
longer period. The court of appeals
ordered the property turned over to
the heiress, but before this was done
a new complication arose.

Miss Wilkins fell in love with a
handsome captain in the German
army, but her mother refused to give
her consent to the match, fearing that
the wooer was after her fortune. In
vain did the girl plead that she
knew better, but the mother was ob-
durate. Finally she said that she
would give her consent if the daugh-
ter would make a deed of trust of
the property in Baltimore so that the
captain would not be able to get hold
of it. The daughter made the deed
of trust and her marriage followed.

The captain proved a good husband
and he won his mother-in-law, who
subsequently married a general, and
both mother and daughter moved in
the army set at the German capital.
The trustee, when Mrs. von Buck-
waldt sought to have the deed re-
voked, refused and her mother is
now adding her daughter's suit to have
it set aside.

"BANDITS" STEAL GIRL'S COIN

Two Frocked Robbers in Court Say
"We Didn't, Didn't, Didn't." While
Accuser Says "You Did."

New York.—A small, indignant girl
stood up in children's court and point-
ed a stubby and stained forefinger at
two other little girls.

"Sure!" she said. "Them is they!"
The complaining witness was eight-
year-old Caroline Gross. She accused
as being bold, bad highwaymen thir-
teen-year-old Rebecca Wax and ten-
year-old Kate Rappino. The amount
of loot, asserted the complaining wit-
ness was thirty cents.

"Aw! We never did!" chorused the
accused.

"You did, too!" declared Miss Gross.
According to the accuser, she had
been going to the ice cream store, and
in her hand was her purse with thirty
cents in it. As she was coming home,
she said, and reached the front of
226 East One Hundred and Seventh
street, her home, the frocked high-
waymen grabbed her and took the money.
"Oh, we didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't,"
shouted the accused.

"You did, did, did, did, did," insisted
the complainant. "If you didn't, what
made you run?"

"Well," said the accused, "we ran—
because, that's why."

CALLS SON BY TELEPATHY

Mother's Illness Draws Him From
Mountain Camp to Pasadena
Hospital.

Los Angeles.—Telepathic messages
called Oril Sutliff from a mountain
camp to his sick mother's bedside in
a Pasadena hospital, according to a
statement he made. He said mysteri-
ous manifestations turned his
thoughts to home and caused him to
worry about his father and mother
and experience the sensation of grop-
ing in the dark for an object which
he instinctively knew was there.

He told a companion and when the
feeling returned, shouted: "I have
it! Mother is sick. I am going
home." When he reached his home
in Pasadena his father told him his
mother was in the hospital. Compari-
son of dates showed the first feeling
of uneasiness came over him the day
his mother became ill.

READY FOR BURIAL; LIVES

Kansan Struck by Lightning Just
Misses Being Placed in Grave—
Loses Voice from Shock.

Erie, Kan.—Pronounced dead by a
physician and made ready for burial,
Charles Singer, living at Urbana, this
county, revived after twenty-four
hours. Singer had been struck by
lightning. When found he was appar-
ently dead. The next day Singer
showed signs of reviving and by noon
was breathing normally. He was un-
able to talk, however, because of the
nervous shock. It is feared he will be
blind as a result of paralysis of the
optic nerve.

Old Lady Swims Five Miles.

New York.—Gray-haired, sixty-five
years old, mother of ten children, Mrs.
Elizabeth Berio, of Edgewater, N. J.,
swam along and across the Hudson
from Edgewater to the Washington
club, at the foot of 152d street. When
she and her eighteen-year-old daugh-
ter Kitty, who accompanied her, had
completed their four-mile-and-a-half
swim in 45 minutes, she was forcibly
restrained from trying to make the re-
turn trip as she had come.

Freak Kitten Is Killed.

Dennison, Ohio.—A freak kitten be-
longing to James Edie of Stillwater
was killed by a vicious tomcat. The
kitten had three heads, twelve legs
and three tails. Two of the heads
were gray and one black; eight of the
legs were gray and four black. The
body was a mixture of gray and black.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

David A. Baird continues to improve
from his recent illness.

The Seymour base ball team will
play at Glenwood Sunday afternoon.

A son was born August 9, to Mr.
and Mrs. William Isaacs, of Honey-
town.

A son was born August 10 to Mr.
and Mrs. George Nieman of Central
avenue.

J. B. Shepard is erecting a garage
at his home on Fourth and Poplar
streets.

Miss Grace Doane, a teacher in the
city schools, will graduate next week
from the University at Valparaiso.

Daniel C. Ward, general manager
of the I. & L. is seriously ill of ty-
phoid fever at his home in Scotts-
burg.

Oakley Allen who has had a chair
at the New Lynn barber shop has ac-
cepted a position in Tipton and will
move his family there next week.

Walter Voss, Linden Hodapp and
Mr. and Mrs. Demas Perlee drove
to Indianapolis this afternoon in the
Voss car to spend Sunday with rela-
tives and friends.

A Sunday School picnic was held
near Chestnut Ridge today. Rev. Ed-
ward L. Pettus and daughter, Miss
Dorothy Mae, and Miss Irene Allen
attended. The Rev. Mr. Pettus made
an address this afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Huckleberry, of this
city, was one of the speakers at the
meeting of the Flatrock Baptist Asso-
ciation which closed its session at
Lewis Creek Baptist church in Bar-
tholomew county Thursday.

Albert Leudtke and L. P. Byrne re-
turned to Fort Riter this morning
after setting up a monument at the
Catholic cemetery. They say that the
stone business has been very good this
summer and that all the workmen are
putting in full time.

Tomato growers in Jackson county
report that the tomatoes are ripening
nicely and it is believed that
enough will be ripe by the latter part
of next week so that the canneries can
open for the season. It is stated that
the quality is good, although the crop
will not be as heavy this year as last.

Grecian Head-Covering.

The Greeks wore a hat called a
petasos, which was soft and light, be-
ing made of felt; it was strapped un-
der the chin to fasten it firmly to the
head. But only the lower classes
among the Greeks, such as herds and
travelers, wore hats, and both sexes
wore hats of the same shape. The
Greek nobility and gentry wore no
covering for the head out of doors,
and women only adorned their hair
with a wreath of flowers.

Ordeal for Brides.

A peculiar and barbaric marriage
custom of the Kaby women of Africa
consists in the martyrdom of the bride,
who, clad in her wedding finery, stands
through an entire morning against a
pillar in the village square. Her eyes
are closed, her arms pressed to her
sides and she has only the narrow
base of the column for a foothold.
Meanwhile a ring of villagers criticize
and commend on her appearance.

Relics of Roman Legion.

In the course of recent excavations
at Chester, Eng., for the extension of
a local hospital, the skeletons of 18
soldiers of the 20th Roman Legion,
which once occupied Chester, were
found, interred, with their heads to-
ward the north. Roman pottery, bot-
tles, files and sandals were also found,
many of these relics being in a state
of perfect preservation.

Writer's Characters.

As modern men and women, liv-
ing in a time of transition, . . . I
have drawn my characters often vacil-
lating, torn between new and old. They
are compounded of past and present
opinions and standards, scraps of
books and newspaper cuttings, frag-
ments of men, torn shreds of holiday
attire that now are rags, for this is
how the soul itself is patched togeth-
er.—Strindberg.

Art of Cookery.

"The art of cookery is as old as his-
tory; its development measures the
development of civilization. More peo-
ple are engaged in cooking all or a
part of their time than in any other
occupation. On the selection and prepa-
ration of food depends, more than on
any other single factor, the health and
consequent happiness and prosperity
of mankind."—American School of
Home Economics.

Still a Chance for Him.

"That man will leave footprints in
the sands of time," said the admirer.
"No," replied the sarcastic observer.
"He'll keep jumping on everything in
sight till he obliterates his own
tracks."

A "Want Ad." in the Republic
is a "Want Ad." in the Home.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LOST—Gold arrow fraternity pin.
Reward. Return here. a9dtf

WANTED—25 experienced sales-
ladies for dress goods, leather goods,
stationery, laces and embroideries.
State age, experience and salary to
start. Address The Wm. H. Block
Co., Indianapolis, Ind. a10d

WANTED—25 experienced sales-
men for linens, white goods, dress
goods and silks. State age, experi-
ence and salary to start. Address
The Wm. H. Block Co., Indianapolis,
Ind. a10d

WANTED:—Caners. Parties
wishing employment can have same
by calling at office. Seymour Wood
Working Company, South Broadway.
a7dtf

WANTED—A good girl for house-
work. Steady place. \$2.00 per week.
829 East Fifth street, Columbus, Ind.
a10d

WANTING—Well driving and all
kinds of pump repairing. Joseph
Stanfield. Phone 783. a13d

GIRLS WANTED:—Carter's Glove
Factory. 17½ East Second.
j22d&wtf

WANTED—Good tinner. Strass-
ner & Pennak, Columbus. a17d

FOR SALE OR TRADE—50 acre
farm, 6 room new house 1½ miles
from Interurban, good barn, cribs, or-
chard. Will take piece of Seymour
property. E. C. Bollinger. a10d

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, well si-
tuated. Two miles from city. An
ideal dairy farm. Will be offered at
bargain and on easy terms if sold very
soon. Inquire here. a6tf&w

FOR SALE—1 glass kitchen safe,
1 heating stove, 1 iron bed, 1 walnut
bed, 1 settee, 1 pair springs, 1 marble
top table, chairs at 501 W. 2nd St.
a12d

FOR SALE—Tomatoes, plums and
apples. Phone 363 R. Mrs. Henry
Beyer. a13eod15w

FOR SALE—Good delivery wagon.
Cheap. Domestic Steam Laundry.
a9d&wtf

FOR EXCHANGE: First class
stock of clothing, \$1,800, to \$2,000
for a good, small farm. H. C. Dan-
nertell. a3d&w

FOR SALE—Good family driving
horse. Inquire here. a16d&w

FOR SALE—Good survey cheap.
Inquire here. j31tf

FOR RENT:—6 room house on
north Walnut street, water and elec-
tric lights. Phone 370. a10d

FOR RENT:—Two good office
rooms. Inquire Carter Bicycle Store.
j8dtf

FOR RENT:—30 acres for timothy
and clover. E. C. Bollinger.

FOR RENT—Two office rooms.
Jno. A. Ross. d22dtf

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and
minimum temperatures as shown by
the government thermometers at the
Seymour volunteer weather observa-
tion station and reported by J. Robt.
Blair, observer. The figures are for
twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.

Weather Indications.

Local showers tonight or Sunday
morning. Probably followed by fair.
Not much change in temperature.

Hauenschild and Shuts opened
their new cigar and confectionery
store this morning in the room for-
merly occupied by the Seymour Nation-
al Bank. The store formerly was lo-
cated on the corner of Chestnut and
Tipton streets but the building and
stock were destroyed by fire a year
ago. The firm has a complete stock
of cigars and candies and have their
store arranged in a very attractive
manner.

Slightly out of style but still in the
ring. Men's Oxfords former price
\$3.00 to \$4.00, now \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Dehler's Stores.

Celery, cabbage, cucumbers, green
beans, peaches, pineapples, huckle-
berries at Peoples Grocery. Phone 170.
a8tf

Rev. James H. Hawk went to Or-
leans this afternoon and will preach
at the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Special bargains in ladies' small
sized Oxfords at Ross' Clearance Sale.
a10d

Fine dresses in white and colors as
low as \$1.49. The Day Light Store.

Get your Peaches for canning at
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